REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8436.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum, ...Rs.	67
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First insertion ....Rs.	5	0
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Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..................	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Feb.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY..................	26	Leaves Tuticorin	5
,, Rutnagherry	27	,, Colombo	6
,, Vingorla	27	,, Galle	7
,, Goa	27	,, Negapatam..................	10
,, Carwar	28	,, Madras	12
,, Mangalore	29	,, Coconada..................	14
,, Cannanore..........March	1	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Tellicherry	1	,, Bimlipatam..................	15
,, Calicut	2	,, Calingapatam..................	16
,, Beypore	2	,, Gopalpore	16
,, Cochin	3	,, False Point..................	17
,, Alleppey	3	Arrives CALCUTTA	19

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which [illegible] in regularly.

Also [illegible] Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontia- [illegible] Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by [illegible] and Netherlands India S. N. Com- [illegible]

[illegible] n the day of sailing.

[illegible] ICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] WITH THE PER. [illegible] RRACHEE

[illegible] Bussorah, to and from [illegible] ris Steam Navigation

[illegible] SH INDIA [illegible] ION COMPANY (Li- [illegible] act with Government, [illegible] er every week to the [illegible] at KURRACHEE, [illegible] NDER ABBAS, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
KASHGAR	E. I. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton,
				March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2796	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons, and 250 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-Class Passengers Steamer MARS, 3,356 Tons. 400 H. P., will be despatched direct for MARSEILLES on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., positively. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE (EXCLUSIVE OF LIQUOR).

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Marseilles...	Rs. 450	......	Rs. 350	......	Rs. 180
To Port Said ...	,, 320	......	,, 255	......	,, 131
To Suez	,, 300	......	,, 240	......	,, 122½

For passage, &c., apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd, 28 Bombay Green.

A. O. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1876.

SHIP QUEEN OF CEYLON, CAPT. SCOTT, from LONDON.—This ship having this day been reported at the Customs, Consignees are requested to pass Entries, present Bills of Lading, and Pay Freight at the Offices of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Failing Boats being sent alongside for Cargo on its being ready for delivery, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of the Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship Queen of Ceylon.

Bombay, 18th February 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO [illegible] Steamer ESHCOL are hereby informed t[illegible] proceeds to Havre on the [illegible] inst[illegible] against her must be p[illegible] for PAYMENT [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21st,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, Governor of Bombay.
By Desire,
THE ISLAND OF JEWELS.
TUESDAY, THE OCTOROON.
WEDNESDAY, EAST LYNNE.
THURSDAY, SCHOOL.
FRIDAY, EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY, GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.
Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.
Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th AND 26th.
NEXT SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26th,
SEANCE AT THE
TOWN HALL.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd AND FRIDAY FEBRUARY 25th,
GRAND FAMILY SEANCES AT THE INSTITUTE.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
DAVENPORT BROTHERS
AND
PROFESSOR FAY
IN THEIR MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Séance to commence at 9 precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Body of the Hall......Rs. 2 | Gallery..........Re. 1.

Tickets to be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, without extra charge, where the plan of the Hall can be seen.

Application for private Séances in private houses to be made at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars will be available after the performance both to Colaba and Byculla.

CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

A GENTLEMAN will undertake care of TWO BOYS to any part of the United Kingdom. "ZERO," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette.*

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL,
SCREW TOPS.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the SHAREHOLDERS who have NOT PAID the FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 and the SECOND CALL of Rs 150 per share of this Company, made payable on the 24th October 1874 and 15th November 1875 respectively, are required to PAY the same with interest thereon on or before the 21st instant at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, and if such payment be not made within the aforesaid date, the share or shares in respect of which such call or calls are owing will be absolutely forfeited and the Company notwithstanding such forfeiture will proceed against the persons whose shares will be forfeited thus for the recovery of the amount due thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent

5th February, 1876.

NEVER VENTURE NEVER WIN?

● TO BE RAFFLED AT LUCKNOW.

FOR RS. 35,000, Thirty-Five Thousand Rupees, (the estimated value) in 700 chances at 50 Rupees each, that large pucca built house and a small one adjoining, also pucca, situated in Huzrutgunj, and at present occupied by Messrs. SINCLAIR & CO., the former well suited for a place of business or Office, and the latter a comfortable Dwelling House.

The buildings, which are in thorough repair, have a large compound and number of pucca built out-offices, including Servants' Houses, Stabling, Coach House and Godown.

The above splendid property is pronounced one of the best in the Gunj and well worth a venture.

The Raffle will take place in March next, day and date of which due notice will be given, should all the chances be taken and money collected, at the premises of the Undersinged, who will receive applications and remittances.

The 3 highest throws with 3 dice to win. Ties to throw again. [illegible]

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have on SALE at their several Establishments a LARGE COLLECTION of the above, consisting of CARD CASES and TRAYS, CHESS BOARDS, CIGAR CASES, GLOVE BOXES, FANS, TEA CADDIES, SMOKERS' COMPANIONS, WORK TABLES, &c., &c., at prices ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 100.

These high class samples of Japanese workmanship strikingly illustrate the skill and ingenuity of that remarkable nation and will repay inspection from those on the outlook for appreciated presents to friends in Europe.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S

SUPERIOR MERINO AND COTTON

HOSIERY.

GENT'S BANIANS.

		Cash.		Credit.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze Merino...	Six.	14	0	16	0
Superfine Saxony ...	,,	19	0	21	0
Best Super A. & Co's Special-make, Shrinkless	,,	25	0	28	0
Summer Merino, medium substance ...	,,	31	0	35	0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	,,	40	0	45	0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.

Double Feet and Heels.

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton......Doz.	9	8	10	8
Super ,, ,, ... ,,	11	0	12	8
Fine Fancy Colours...... ,,	14	8	16	0
Extra Super ,, ... ,,	16	8	18	0
Best Fancy Stripes ...... ,,	18	0	21	0
Best Lisle Thread ...... ,,	25	0	28	0
Real Balbriggan .... ,,	28	0	32	0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen........per pair	4	12	5	8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.

Soft and Shrinkless.

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Plain Mixtures ....Doz.	15	8	17	8
Drab or Fawn	17	8	19	0
Drab Fancy Stripes..............	17	8	19	8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns.	18	8	21	8
Super Fine a Special Article	21	0	23	8
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic	24	0	27	0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool ...	21	0	23	0
Black Silk Socks per pair ...	7	8	8	8
Black Silk Hose .....per pair	11	8	13	8

GENT'S DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton, Six...	26	0	29	0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee	27	0	31	0
Fine Summer Merino	36	0	42	0
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	42	0	48	2
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	31	0	35	0
Bathing Drawers, per pair..	2	0	2	4

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10	0	11	8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	17	0	19	0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17	8	19	8
Best Striped Cambric	6	8	7	8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric ......Six ...	16	8	18	0
Oxford Cloth ....each...	4	12	5	8
Wove Flannel ....each...	8	0	9	0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10	0	11	8
Wove Flannel	17	0	19	0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20	0	23	0

Flannel Vests and Calico Drawers cut from the Piece and made to measure.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions m[illegible]e include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran [illegible]nery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in [illegible] Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, & [illegible]

The entire Ser[illegible]sts of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subject[illegible]ically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printe[illegible]y equal, if not superior, to any that [illegible]

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. G. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 190, lately vacated by D. S. Kemp, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO LET, on BANDORA HILL, from 1st March, a beautifully situated HOUSE near the "Point," partly furnished. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Medow Street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

DISINFE[illegible]T.—THE GOVERNMENT SANITAR[illegible]ANY have sent a Consignment of their CELEBRATED DISINFECTANT to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Price Rs. 25 per cask of [illegible]

BULL'S PATENT HAND [illegible]GER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEAN[illegible]OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

FRASER AND MILLER,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

FOR SALE.

A LONG WOOD PLANING MACHINE in good order, by Powis James & Co., London. Can Plane, Surface, and Square up Timber 24' by 3' by 3'. A good Machine on the revolving cutter plan.

For further particulars apply to Agent, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore.

A. W. GILBERT,
Personal Assistant to Agent.

Agent's Office, 14th February 1876.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has formerly resided for some years in India, but is now settled at Home, wishes to take charge of two or three young Children whose parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate them with her own family. Her house is in one of the most airy healthy parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess, and goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. References given to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of Farm Street. For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. P. A. LOPES,
PIANIST, TUNER, &c.,
AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PIANOS

"THE TERRACE," OPPOSITE BOLTON & CO., BYCULLA

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT [illegible]D SON'S,
2, RAMP[illegible]OW,
SADDLERY A[illegible]RNESS
OF EVERY D[illegible]
WHIPS, [illegible]
MILITARY AC[illegible]NTS

NOT[illegible]

PLEASURE AN[illegible]

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS A
(OF MADRA
CABINET MAKERS, UPHO
BILLIARD-TABLE MA
CARRIAGE BUILDE
AND
GENERAL MANUFAC
NEXT TO KEMP &
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of to their large STOCK of every descripti

FURNITURE

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, C Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pul carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screen Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cat Church, Christ's Church, and many others all

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, conta 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on a

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls ....
Pool Balls 12 ,, ...
Pyramidal 16 ,, ...

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 a Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Do
Chalk, 12 ,, ,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or plete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTIO MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Su lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carri 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or with and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of P

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, re don, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages fo

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plate with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other C to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABL Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras rich fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolith tographs, &c., &c., all from the best House Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to u

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuse vantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote th port of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They pro cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will und edly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and ot Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Veran Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, P Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used princ for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka- give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axmin and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Hall-doors, Cei Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishi sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, re-colouring Pool Balls.

...RCIAL INTELLIGENCE

...TURDAY EVENING, 19TH FEB. 1876.

...rpool Cotton Market yesterday even-
... dull, Surats irregular, sales 8,000
... prices showing a decline of 1 16d.
...Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra, G. F.
...and Fair Coconada; and to-day's
...ned and closed dull. Sura's very
...,000 bales, prices being the same as

...legrams say nothing regarding [illegible] ...ivate messages we learn that [illegible] ...fore, unsaleable at [illegible] ...pects the future, [illegible] ...tertained. [illegible] ...inue on [illegible] the [illegible] ... sign... [illegible] bring [illegible] ...e have there[illegible] ...they seem to have [illegible] ...e excess will go on in[illegible] ...t, rendering a crop of 4,400,0[illegible] ... even more, a strong probability. [illegible] ...w York, yesterday evening's tele-...es Gold and Exchange on London

...nds on the spot is given at 12⅝ cents, ...⅛, April shipment is still quoted at ...r lb. The Receipts at the ports are

	1876	1875	1874
...ipts...............	110.000	95,000	123,000
...rts to U.K......	59 000	63 000	64,000
Continent ..	58,000	25,000	34,000
...s since 1st Sep.	3,292,000	2 825.000	2,949 000
...s to U. K. ,, ...	1,165.000	1,158,000	1.054.000
Continent ,, ...	723,000	463,000	551.000
...t the Ports......	873.000	843,000	839 000

...ble supply of Cotton for all Eu... ...e 18th instant, compares with the ...ing date in the previous two years

	1876.	1875.	1874.
...kinds ...	2,940,000	2,895,230	2,921 690
...ts	440,000	641,310	695,020

...J. K. alone the figures of supply are:—

	1876	1875	1874
...rpool... ...	845,000	773,170	682,200
...on	67,875	131,300	194,190
...oat	250,000	297,000	301,000
...do.	90,000	171,000	113,000
	1,252,875	1,372,470	1,290,390
...Orleans......	6⅜d.	7¾d.	8½d.
...Dhollera ...	4 5/16d.	5 3/16d.	5½d.
	2 5/16	2 11-16	3⅜

...Goods Market in Manchester yes-...dull, but prices were unchanged ... The London General Produce Mar-...o unaltered.

...-day were quoted at 94¼; French ...05¼; Bar Silver is still given at ...s.

...EXCHANGE to-day opened with an ..., which became more marked in the ...day, especially after receipt of the ...grams and at the close a decline of ...established in Bank Bills and 1/16d ...Credits and Documents. We quote

[illegible] Bills, on demand		1s. 8⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 9d	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta, the enquiry for demand paper has subsided and we now quote 1-16 prem; 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount quite nominal. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged at yesterday's rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 101¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅝. Fives and a half, Rs 106.

The SHARE MARKET continues extremely quiet with next to nothing doing. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at 40¼ per cent. premium. Agra Banks are again Re. 1 higher, closing at Rs. 96. Land Companies are dull and unaltered, a remark which applies also to Press property, quotations for which are the same as yesterday with the one exception of Colabas which have advanced to Rs. 3,200. Spinning and Weaving concerns continue dull and we note a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Rs. 5 in Flemings, and Rs. 5 per share in Manockjee Petits.

In COTTON there has again been a small business done to-day, notwithstanding a decided disposition on the part of buyers to accept a decline in rates. We are still, however, above the level of Liverpool even if sales were practicable there at nominal quotations, and exporters therefore are only buying against pr...vious sales when compelled to do so by the tim...[illegible]ent. In a few days February shipment

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—1,000 bundles sheet iron, Lockmanjee Ebramjee.
Vespasian s—510 bundles sheet iron, Damoder Pragjee; 2,440 bundles hoop iron, Hyderally Cassonjee
Bellona s—1 cask brandy and 20 cases claret, W. Madden and Co.
Pam s—6 packages hardware, Bhoy Meya Ebrahim; 51 cases porter, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 13 casks hardware, Framjee A daseer Davur; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Nursey Khuttow.

FROM LONDON.

City of Baltimore s—30 cases victoria blue, Tyebally Surraffally and Co; 4 bales paper, Hajee Joonus Hajee Issac; 4 packages hardware and 6 packages haberdashery, Esabhoy Tyebally.
Pam s—44 casks hardware, 25 kegs iron nails and 4 packages iron wire, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 7 cases cast steel and 24 packages hardware, Abdool Cadur H butbhoy.
Erl King s—20 bales straw boards, S S Narrelwalla; 91 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee; 25 cases table salt, Peroshaw Pestonjee.
Bellona s—12 casks brasswire, 2 casks copper wire and 8 cases hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso s—1 case glass beads, Heptoolabhoy Abdolhoosen.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nemesis, 450 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

[illegible] EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

[illegible] LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] Co.
[illegible] Nixon and Co; 100 bales [illegible] wool, Bunichund [illegible] Nuthoo.
[illegible] 524 bags [illegible]
[illegible]
Co; [illegible]
Nusserw[illegible]
Anundjee.
Europa s—0 bales wool, [illegible] bales cotton, Geddum and Co; 100 [illegible] and Co; 33 bales wool, Boodha Ragowjee [illegible]
Scio s—72 bales wool, Jewandass [illegible] Killick Nixon and Co; 78 bales cotto[illegible] 400 bags wheat, Khimchund Sittuldass; [illegible] Lowjee Jairam.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria Cross—4,000 bundles coir yarn, Roysey Amerchund
St Olaf s—10 cases shawls, Morlidhur Monlall; 2 bales hides, Currim Fuckeerbhoy; 5 cases peacock feathers and 16 bales hides and skins, Nanabhoy Allarakhia; 50 bales cotton, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co; 4,750 bundles coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella; 125 cases dry ginger, Vulubdass Vundrawandass; 51 cases dry ginger, Mooljee Govindjee.
Peshawar s—210 bags gall, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 105 pieces E teeth, Venichund Jeitadass; 159 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Adomjee; 4 bales hides, Ladhabhoy Cassombhoy; 4 bales hides, Cassombhoy Tarmahamed; 305 pieces E teeth, Tyebjee and Co.
Kashgar s—3 boxes gold coins, The C Bank of I L and China; 16 boxes gold and silver coins, The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR HAVRE.

Eshcol s—11 bale cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Tcherkask s—100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tcherkask s—150 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Persia s—1,500 bags gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Swaledah s—195 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 10,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—30 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nagsee; 23 bales twist, The New D P S and W Co; 319 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 28 chests opium, Tata and Co; 11 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 15 chests opium, S N Tolatee; 12 chests opium, E D Lungan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—27 chests opium, Hursaron Maneckram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah 29 882
Temperature of the Air 75 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 66·7
Dew Point .... 62·0
Relative humidity of Air 0 631
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) 80 0
Minimum do. do .... 69·4
General Direction of wind...N, ESE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours............... 302

HIGH COURT.—21ST FEBRUARY.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

586-75—Jefferson and Payn —H H The Begum of Bhopal vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.—Part heard.

Before the Ho[illegible] Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

[illegible] CAUSES.

66-75—Tyabjee and [illegible] Purshotum Roopram vs Mathuradas Roopram [illegible]—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
556-74—Fletcher [illegible] Heerjebhoy Jeena vs Trebhowan dass Nu[illegible]poorji and Thacurdass.
517-75—He[illegible] Lee-Warner—Oodhowjee Meghjee vs [illegible]—In person.
183-75—[illegible] Raghoo vs Pandoo Jamoo and [illegible]
43-7[illegible] d Lee-Warner—Sitabai widow vs [illegible] and others—Shapoorjee and T. [illegible] d Lee-Warner—A G Latham and [illegible] da Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji

is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough, with effect from the 1st March 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

Mr. Edward Richard Henry, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore Division of the Durbhunga Dist from the date on which he may relieve Mr J E B Jeffery.

Mr William Charles Muller, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Rungpore is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, instead of the leave for six months, on private affairs, granted to him under orders of the 22nd Dec 1875, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 29th idem.

Capt in N Lowis, Manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate, is allowed leave for one month, under Sect 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The services of Col Arthur Elderton are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from the 24th Nov 1875.

Mr David Lacey, Dist Supt of Police, Fureedpore, is allowed furlough for one year, under Sect 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 1st March 1876.

Mr H R Symons, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Hazareebagh, is transferred to Mymensingh.

Mr Sandford James Kilby, Asst Supt of Police, Rajshahye, is transferred to Patna for employment on special duty.

Mr G G M Shirreff, Offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is also appointed to be Sub-Registr of Doomka, vice Mr W M Smith, with effect from the 1st Nov 1875.

Mr C R Marriott, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to be a member of the Dist School Committee of Chumparun, vice Baboo Luchmi Narain, transferred.

Mr C F Egerton Allen Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be Lecturer on English Law in the Presidency College.

Mr H Mathews, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Bettiah, is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Gorackpore from the date of his relieving Mr James David Sayce.

Surg W Harvey, Civil Surg of Beerbhoom, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before the standing Medical Committee at the presidency with effect from the 15th Inst.

The services of Surg [illegible] R Dawson are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept.

[illegible] Wood, Supdt of Vaccination, Ranchi Circle, is [illegible] leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, [illegible] on furlough.

[illegible] and Collr, is appointed to be a [illegible] management of the Charitable [illegible]

[illegible] under Section 12 Act VII [illegible] Emigrants within the town [illegible] N Macnamara, resigned.

[illegible] COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

([illegible] Office, *Simla*, 7th Feb. 1876.)

[illegible] the Horse Guards War Office, Capt J B O[illegible] to proceed to England, he having been ap[illegible] in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. To travel at the [illegible]se.

Under instruct[illegible] from Horse Guards, Surg Maj J Kellie, M D, in medical charge of a Bde R H A, is appointed Supg Surg Maj, Gwalior Circle, in succession to Suptg Surg Maj J Irvine, M D.

Surg Maj J Kellie, M D is directed to proceed to Gwalior, to relieve Suptd Surg Maj J Irvine M D, of the charge of the Gwalior Circle by such date as to admit of Dr Irvine's embarkation for England by the troop ship of the 3rd Feb 1876.

The appointment of Lts R C S Macausland, and A Melvin as Offg 2nd Wing Subns to the 35th and 42nd N I, respectively as probationers for the B S C, published in G O C C 10th Dec 1875, page 629 had effect from the 11th Nov 1875.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oude Division Order, dated the 17th Jan 1876 directing Surg J Lloyd, M D, doing duty with the 41st N I, to proceed to Oonao for duty, under the orders of the civil authorities.

Presidency District Order, dated the 26th Jan 1876, directing Surg R D Murray, doing duty in the Presidency Genl Hospital, to proceed to Bombay, in medical charge of Sir Louis Mallet, C B.

Fyzabad Station Order, dated the 1st Oct 1875, directing Surg A S Reid, M B., 8th N I, to take over the duties of Staff Surg and Surg in charge of the Lock Hospital, from Surg J D Gunning, proceeding on sick leave.

Dated the 23rd Oct 1875, directing Surg G J H Evatt, M D, doing duty 51st Light Infy, to officiate as Staff Surg, vice Surg A S Reid, M B, proceeding with his regt to Delhi.

Dated the 25th Oct 1875, directing Surg Maj W Creyk, M B, D-19th R A, to take over medical charge of detachments 8th N I, and 2nd N L I at that station.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 23rd Oct 1875, directing Surg H A C Gray to receive medical charge of the 18th N I from Surg S H Browne, reported sick.

73rd Foot—Regtl order dated the 25th Jan 1876 appointing Lt C A Bushman to officiate as Adjt vice Capt, H Gunte.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Capt A H Murray, B Baty C Bgde to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lt J D Snodgrass, F Bgde, to England by troopship, to appear before a medical board.

Vety Surg W H Kemp, (D Baty C Bgde), to England, by troopship, to appear before a medical board.

10th Hussars—Sub Lt E Cunard, to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Capt C Thornhill, (Adjt 6th Bgde) to remain in England, for four months, on urgent private affairs in extension of the leave granted by G O C C of the 9th Jan 1875

1-6th Foot—Bt Lt Col D Hastings, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 30th April to the 29th Oct next, in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C 1st Dec 1874. p 507.

Lt R Meredith, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-19th Foot—Capt J F Fraser, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it to appear before a medical board.

2-22nd Foot—Bt Lt Col H G Panter, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Capt F Knowles, (2nd Sqdn Officer 2nd Bl Cavy,) for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Capt J L N Willis, (Adjt 9th Bl Cavy,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence:—

Senior Apothecary F J Grose, (doing duty with 34th Foot,) to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
Sir John Kaye and the Patna Commissioner of 1857.
Crop Prospects in the Berars.
European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Offi[illegible]

destroy the Khan and subvert his Government. They were to have put the Khan to death on the Eed, but His Highness got news of what was meditated, and the day before the Eed he attacked the conspirators and killed Nooroodeen and others. This affair can have had nothing, therefore, to do with Major Sandeman's mission to Khelat, and it seems unlikely that the Government of India can intend to take definitively the part of either the Khan or the Sirdars in a country which is the scene of such intrigues and violence. The Khan, too, is said to have been behaving himself better lately. He is trying to keep open the trade routes, and has sent, it is said, an armed expedition to coerce the Jhalawur Chief, Gour Khan, and to open the Mulla Pass. The Jhalawur faction, including the Jam of Lus Beyla's son, have been acting and negotiating directly with the Khan, and not in concert with the Teronan Sirdars.

THE Government has done wisely in making an attempt to establish a uniform currency throughout the whole of India. Hitherto Native States have issued coins of their own without considering the value they bear in reference to coins in other Native States and in British territories. Not only great inconvenience but great loss has often followed from the impossibility of fixing the exact value of each Native State coin, shroffs and money-changers being generally able to put their own valuation in the great number of instances, through the necessities or the ignorance of those who were compelled to seek their assistance when settling their bargains. The Native Princes are very desirous that no pressure should be put on them, but that they should be allowed to adopt the changes or not as they think proper. The Viceroy assured them that the Government would exercise no pressure either directly or indirectly. The advantages to their own subjects are, however, so manifest that, though the Government of India would necessarily wish to see carried out the arrangements proposed under the Indian Coinage Bill, yet the Native Princes will doubtless gladly avail themselves of measures for facilitating the currency in their territories with the powerful help of the Supreme Government. The object of the Bill is to have a coinage in every respect equal as to weight and value with our own so that it may be a standard and legal tender in British India and in Native States. The device on the coin will denote the State whence it was issued and thus the dignity and sovereign rights of each Native State will remain unsullied, and being of uniform weight and value with British money, the new coin will circulate with the same freedom throughout India. In order to preserve the fixity of value and to secure the confidence of the public the arrangements now made must be for a considerable period, and each Native States will guarantee to close its mint and issue only the new coin proposed in the Bill; and the stipulation will be made that no Native State shall at any time issue coins of different value to the proposed new coin, so as to prevent any uncertainty being cast upon the legalised coin from the fact that another similar but unguaranteed coinage is circulating side by side with the standard money in the British market. These measures are simply precautions which are needful and which can be easily complied with.

Two Native States have already signified their acquiescence in the proposals of the Government in the new Coinage Bill, the small State of Ulwar and Indore. H. H. Holka[illegible] doubtless has himself experienced the inconvenience in mercantile transactions of the want of unifor[illegible] currency, when dealing in Malwa opium, [illegible] he therefore is the first Native Prince to [illegible]rove of the Bill. Many will remember when [illegible] Nizam's State Railway was opened a [illegible]d a half ago the inconvenience whic[illegible] at once experienced by trave[illegible]e, how difficult it was to kno[illegible] Halli Sicca rupees, and [illegible]bt that the money changers [illegible] very profitable business [illegible]he British rupee for the [illegible]ils caused by these means

writes what is really a formidable pamphlet in defence of Mr. Tayler.

To understand the merits of this case, it is necessary to put aside the common belief that Mr. Tayler was removed from Patna because he had arrested the Wahabee leaders. No doubt, by seizing the Moolvies who by their saintly character had acquired the chief influence over the Wahabees, Mr. Tayler gave fresh offence to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who pooh-poohed the notion of a Wahabee conspiracy with its head-quarters at Patna, and who had previously wished to remove the Commissioner, on account of his too great independence and freedom of speech. But the crime of the Wahabee arrests was cautiously passed over by Mr. Halliday, though the real feeling of the Government was shown, after Mr. Tayler's removal, by the official countenance given to the men whom he had arrested, and who were a few years afterwards conclusively shown to be the wire-pullers of one of the most widespread and dangerous conspiracies ever formed against British rule in India. It is quite certain, and indeed everybody now admits, that, so far as the Wahabees were concerned, Mr. Tayler showed foresight and determination, while Sir Frederick Halliday acted like a fool. But quite another reason than the arrest of the Wahabee leaders was given for Mr. Tayler's supersession. After the defeat of the European expedition from Dinapore by the mutineers, the Commissioner considered that the time had come for gathering together in the central position of Patna the little groups of Christian officials scattered about the province at various stations where there were no means of defence against the enemy. Mr. Tayler could not foresee the marvellous results of Eyre's energetic action; and, if Arrah had been taken and the small English force from Buxar beaten, the country would have swarmed with mutineers, to whose fury the lives of Christians left in isolated stations would have been uselessly sacrificed. Taking upon himself, therefore, the whole responsibility of the order, Mr. Tayler gave instructions to the civil officers at outstations to withdraw to Patna, bringing the Government treasure with them when they could do so without endangering their lives. Mr. Alonzo Money, of Gya, amongst others, received this order; and, in obedience to it, he with the other Christians in the place set out for Patna, abandoning the treasure, which amounted to eight lakhs of rupees. But, feeling dissatisfied with himself, and being advised to return by Mr. Hollings, of the Uncovenanted Service, before they had gone many miles on the road, Mr. Money, accompanied by Mr. Hollings, went back to Gya, found the treasure intact, secured it, and, fearing he could not take it to Patna in safety, marched down with it to Calcutta. Now, Mr. Money's conduct, instead of showing that Mr. Tayler's order to abandon the outstations was indiscreet, is its best justification. Had Mr. Money remained at Gya, his standing fast at his post might have been quoted against Mr. Tayler; but he did not do so, he took the very course recommended by Mr. Tayler and left Gya, only circumstances made him think it more prudent to "concentrate" on Calcutta instead of Patna. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, however, snatched at the chance Mr. Money's spirited conduct gave him of ruining Mr. Tayler. He declared that the order of concentration had been written by the Commissioner "apparently under the influence of a panic," that it would, but for Mr. Money's heroic disobedience, have caused the loss of eight lakhs of rupees to the State at Gya alone—whereas the Commissioner had given special instructions to all officers to save the treasure if they possibly could—and that the measure could only be productive of disaster. Mr. Tayler was, therefore, dismissed from his appointment. Sir John Kaye, in summing up the whole case, says—

"It is not to be questioned that up to the time
"of the mutiny of the Dinapore regiments th[illegible]
"whole bearing of the Patna Commissioner wa[illegible]
"manly to a point of manliness not often ex-
"celled in those troubled times. He ha[illegible]
"exhorted all his countrymen to cling stead-
"fastly to their posts. He had rebuked thos[illegible]
"who had betrayed their fears by deserting the[illegible]
"stations. His measures had been bold; hi[illegible]
"conduct had been courageous; his polic[illegible]
"had been severely repressive. If he had erred

NEW DHURRUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the statement made by "Ginger" in your paper of to-day is correct, namely, that the funds of the Company were advanced to a native share speculator, it seems to me that in trying to saddle the shareholders with the loss, not only the liquidator, but the directors, auditors and agents of the Company, all of whom must have been cognizant of the proceeding, must be liable to be prosecuted for criminal breach of trust, and if such is the case I hope the shareholders will not allow them to escape.—Yours, &c.,

MELBOURNE BROWN.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE BERARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that the author of the commercial correspondence in your paper persists in believing that the ryots are simply holding their crop back in the Oomrawuttee districts.

I am afraid facts will confirm Mr. Dunlop's report, *i.e.*, our crop will be short by at least 30 per cent.

I was informed by a Government officer who has been all over the Berars in January that in the south and also in some parts of Oomrawuttee proper the outturn would be a four annas one only, and even in my district which escaped all injury, and showed the best fields in November, we do not reckon on more than 12 annas in the rupee.

There has been a total absence of dew this year and this combined with the absence of rain in October, which generally brings out the fruit, has made the plants to dry up very rapidly.

The ryot may hold back to some extent, but he is not in the position to hold out so firmly as your correspondent assumes.—Yours, &c.

Berar, 19th February. BERARI.

THE GIRGAUM DRAINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The residents of Girgaum Back Road are much obliged to your correspondent "Oliver Ingram" for having drawn, through your inestimable columns, the attention of those concerned to the disgraceful state of the drainage in that locality. His vivid description of it will be fully borne out on inspection by any of the Municipal gentlemen. I am only surprised that our public-spirited Town Councillor, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, or our worthy philanthropist, Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, who live in the locality, did not take the matter up, but "better late than never," and it is to hoped that they will now raise their voice and help to secure a better drainage for a number of people who, although poor, yet unwillingly help to swell the Municipal revenues. Many will remember the large open drain in Churney Road. This drain with a decided free flow and not half as neglected as the one in Girgaum was, through some kind friends who pronounced it to be dangerous to health, thoroughly built up, covered, &c., simply because it happened to pass along a road which is the main outlet for the dwellers of Cumballa Hill, to the now fashionable Queen's Road. Well, Sir, an expensive drain of this kind will not be wanted for the Girgaum Back Road; say a 10-inch pipe laid down from the Portuguese Consulate down to the present S. P. G. Mission House where the water is generally brought to a dead halt, will answer the purpose equally as well. Were it not for the abominable stench that hourly keeps poisoning the air and the people in this locality, I would not have troubled you for a small corner for the above in your influential journal.

C. P.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one of the directors I would desire to thank the correspondent who in to-day's *Times of India* signs himself as one of the shareholders.

I am sure that I represent the feeling of the other directors in stating that we have every desire to invite the confidence of all the shareholders. To this end we have prepared a short report which is now in the hands of the printers, detailing the present position of the Society and the proposals we have to make as to its future working.

We can certainly claim to be doing all we can without any selfish or personal interest. We are quite unremunerated, and some have advanced their own private money rather than that goods should be allowed to be in the Custom House or upon the bunder

Mr. Buckham's balance is now under consideration. Had his invoices and accounts been made out properly from the beginning, it would not have been necessary for him to be out of pocket to the extent of one single [illegible]ny.

[illegible] directors' meetings are held at least once every [illegible]er [illegible]ecessary, and we then endeavour [illegible]rrangements for the

ing in front of my companions to protect them as much as possible. I raised my stick several times to strike the pig, but as both animals were twisting and rolling about, and it being so dark, I was afraid to hit before making sure I should not hurt my dog. Once or twice the two beasts in their fury rushed together against me, throwing me down. So far as I remember, (for I was naturally in a great state of excitement) I know that the three of us—myself, the dog and the boar—were rolling over and over together more than once. At one time the dog I could see had hold of the pig by the ear, when the latter wrenched its head away, (but not without leaving the imprisoned member in the dog's mouth) and made a charge straight at me, sending me literally flying. If it had not been for my faithful four footed assistant coming to my aid, in all probability I should have felt the sharpness of the boar's tusks. The dog in turning again to my help laid hold of the pig's snout, and nearly tore that off. When I had again scrambled to my feet I used what strength remained to me, in laying the heavy stick I had, and which I clung to all the while like grim death, as often and with as good an aim as I could across the boar's back.

Myself and dog at last, after about 40 minutes' hard fighting, proved too much for "poor piggy" which had ultimately to succumb to the injuries and loss of blood sustained. Even to its last breath it endeavoured to get at the dog, to give it another rip, and the latter when he saw his adversary "done for" made one snap at the inanimate body and lay down exhausted at its side.

I was indeed thankful for having escaped, and that the pig contented itself with charging at me and leaving the ladies alone in the back ground.

We retraced our steps homewards slowly for I had been very much knocked about and felt as if I could have laid down myself by the side of the two animals after the fighting was finished. On reaching home, we sent back and had the boar brought in, and I found on examination that I had broken several of the animal's ribs and damaged its spine with my stick, its snout was simply hanging by a piece of skin, and one ear was completely torn off, besides having been otherwise mauled about by the dog's teeth. The poor dog, I am afraid, will not live. It had evidently been prodded and ripped in several places, besides being bitten severely. There is one hole in its side about half an inch in diameter and one and a half deep, and there are other long flesh wounds—traces of the wild brute's tusks. I escaped providentially, without so much as a scratch, although I am bruised all over, and the several tumbles and somersaults and the intense excitement I underwent made me feel weak and shakey. Such an occurrence as this might not happen in a man's life-time, and if I did go out again armed with a thick stick, or pig-sticker I do not suppose I should ever meet another boar so unexpectedly; danger often comes when one is least prepared.

Neither of the ladies appeared to be much frightened, the younger in fact seemed to look on as if at a dog fight only, having arrived but a short time ago from England. They little knew at the time what danger and injuries may be expected in contact with an infuriated wild boar; for my part, I would as soon meet a cheetah.

I have already occupied too much of your valuable space, so will conclude, as the case in question has few precedents. I forward the above particulars, either for publication or the waste paper basket, whichever is most befitting.

Manmar, 19th February.

NATIVE COINAGE BILL.

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Council on the 8th February the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir moved for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Government of India to declare certains coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India. He said.—

"My Lord,—It is well known to the Council that various currencies are in use throughout different parts of India, and that many and great evils result therefrom. The difference of coinages seriously embarrasses trade and perplexes dealers in the markets where they are current. And both to individuals and the State inconvenience and often heavy loss result from the same cause in the realization of rent and revenue. Only those who have been in parts of the country where different coins are current can know the extent of injury and hardship to which the people are subjected by demands being made on them in a different coinage from that which locally prevails. The pressure of each instalment of rent or revenue raises the premium on the coin which is in demand, often to the great detriment of the people. And the same thing occurs in all the d[illegible] market. Uncertainty an[illegible] trade which thrives i[illegible] changer. The evil d[illegible] possible.

"But it is evident th[illegible] Native mints continu[illegible] its own standard, di[illegible] that of each other i[illegible] States possessing [illegible] to resign it becau[illegible] them as a mark a[illegible]

"Now the pro[illegible] these objections, [illegible] of a common cu[illegible] Native and [illegible] which [illegible]

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

LAHORE, 19TH FEB.

Sir Bartle Frere and Canon Duckworth arrive to-day on their return journey from Peshawur.

A EUROPEAN MURDERED BY AFRIDIS.

It is stated that some Afridis attacked and killed a European who was travelling from Kohat to Peshawur.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE IN NEPAUL.

BUNBUSSA, 20TH FEB.

As a supplement to the last message on the return visit Sir Jung Bahadur presented a letter from the Maharaja Dhiraj. Sir Jung welcomed the Prince and said what pleasure it gave his master and himself to see him in Nepaul. Everything in their power would be done to make the visit agreeable. He hoped the Prince would inform him of any wish he desired to be gratified. He had never forgotten the gracious reception accorded him by the Queen and Prince Consort on the occasion of his visit to England. He had intended to go there last year but an accident prevented him; he hoped, however, to go at some future time.

The Prince in reply thanked him for his expressions of goodwill, and for the services of the Nepaulese Government during the Mutiny. He had always felt a strong desire to visit Nepaul and was glad of the opportunity now afforded him.

Sir Jung Bahadur in return said that nothing in his career had given him greater satisfaction than when he was able to help the English Government during the Mutiny, and added that should any future necessity arise, which he trusted might never be for his help, he would feel it a duty to render it to the utmost of his resources.

*** The telegram referred to has not reached us.—ED. B. G.

SENTENCE ON THE RANGOON CONSPIRATORS.

RANGOON, 19TH FEB.

The trial of the conspirators is concluded, twenty-two have been convicted and six were acquitted. The leader Moung Bwah has been sentenced to twenty one years, eighteen of the other conspirators to ten years, and three others, the least guilty, to six months.

THE LOSS OF THE STRATHCLYDE.

LONDON, 19TH FEB.

Among the passengers saved from the sinking of the steamer Strathclyde are Captain and Mrs. Beckett, Mr. Patherdon and Mr. Quinlin. Captain Eaton, her commander, was also saved. The passengers supposed to have been lost are Mr. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Fogerty, Major and Mrs. Loughmann, Captain and Mrs. Green, Lieutenant and Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Tubb, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs Stockwell, Miss Forsyth, Miss Horsford, Miss Gilmore, Miss Bowring and Miss Young.

REGIMENTAL CHANGES.

Lieut. General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., has been appointed Colonel of the 36th Foot *vice* Sir Arthur A. T. Cunynghame, K.C.B., who succeeds to the Colonelcy of the 60th Regiment.

LORD LYTTON'S MILITARY SECRETARY.

Colonel G. Pomeroy Colley, C.B., of Her Majesty's 2nd Foot, wh[illegible] specially employed at Natal, has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Lytton.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On the return home of the Prince of Wales, the Serapis will call at Malta, Gibraltar and Lisbon. A splendid reception is being prepared at Lisbon and Malta for His Royal Highness.

GENERAL SCHENCK.

On account of the impending Emma Mine trial, General Schenck has resigned the post of American Minister in London.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY C[illegible]N REPORT.

takes place, the Council will lose, and the Bench gain, the services of an able jurist.

GREAT men will have their little jokes occasionally. In the High Court, on Saturday, in the course of proceedings relating more or less remotely to the carriage of inflammable articles on railways, Mr. Justice Bayley remarked that in railway carriages he always carried lights as well as cigars with him. "Then," said the Advocate-General, in a tone of affected indignation, "I am extremely sorry to hear your Lordship confessing to being a deliberate breaker of the law."

ACCOUNTS which have reached our Allahabad contemporary from England, state that Cameron really deserves all the good that can be said of him. Though the whole of his papers have not yet been received in England, many of his maps have been sent home, and Mr. Keith Johnstone, to whom they have been entrusted for preparation, had expressed an opinion that he has never had a more carefully drawn up and detailed series of maps submitted to him, while the astronomical and other observations have given equal satisfaction to all the scientific men who have examined them.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that the Common Council in Moscow has resolved, for the second time, to send the sufferers through the disturbances in the Herzegovina 20,000 roubles. The first aid they sent was with the consent of the Emperor, but he has now refused to allow this second contribution. It is reported from a reliable source that the agents of General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, are travelling through Bosnia and inciting the districts which have hitherto been peaceful to join the insurrection. In seven Servian towns, among them Belgrade, committees have been formed, which openly agitate for the dethronement of Prince Milan.

A CONFERENCE of employers and workpeople in the cotton trade was held in the Manchester Town Hall at the end of last month, under the presidency of Mr. Richard Haworth, to consider what action should be taken to secure the removal of the duties on cotton manufactured goods and yarns imported into India. It was resolved to elect a permanent committee composed of employers and operatives from each town interested, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary for the accomplishment of the object specified. A committee was accordingly appointed, and a resolution was also adopted inviting the co-operation of members of Parliament representing the various constituencies in the manufacturing districts.

THE *Pioneer*:—The proposal that His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore should visit England, is now before the Government. The Punjab Government, it is alleged, are in favour of the scheme, and have forwarded the papers to the Government of India, recommending that the proposed trip should be sanctioned, should the Supreme Government agree to the proposal. The young Nawab, accompanied by the Bhawulpore Sahibzadas and possibly the young Nawab of Mundote, will start in April next for Europe in charge of Mr. J. Crompton Doran, and in all probability a political officer. According to the plan which has been submitted, arrangements are to be made for the education of the Nawab and the Sahibzadas as day-scholars at either Rugby or Cheltenham College, a residence being procured for them in the immediate neighbourhood. As Mr. Thornton, the Officiating Foreign Secretary, is in favour of the proposal, there is every prospect of it being sanctioned.

THE Annual Report of the Women's Workshop, Calcutta, shows that the Institution closed the year 1875 with a balance of Rs 2,839, but the subscriptions had declined to a sum insufficient to pay for the daily tiffin hitherto provided for the work-people. Heavy contracts for Hospital clothing were undertaken and carried out during the year; but as, in tendering for work of this kind, the Institution has to compete with native labour, the margin of profit is necessarily small. The sum paid in workwomen's wages during the year was Rs. 3,934, or Rs. 700 in excess of the previous year. The public demand for work has been good, and general satisfaction is said to have been expressed with the manner in which the work has been performed. There are a hundred and ten women on the rolls, and though the average earnings are small, there can be no doubt that the Workshop does a great deal of good, and is eminently deserving of support.

THE *Manchester* G[illegible] London correspondent hears that the [illegible]ial Secretary has just made an importan[illegible]sion affecting the relations of Canada [illegible] mother country. Among the measures [illegible] in the House of Commons of that colon[illegible]ession was one for creating a Supreme [illegible] for the Dominion. At a late stage of the bill a private memb[illegible] introduced, and the Government accepted, [illegible] clause which debarred appeal to the Privy Council in England. The effect of this legislation is obvious. Its adoption would sever one of the strongest links that bind the Dominion to the mother country, and in view of the Guibord incident and the growing antagonism of creeds, it is doubtful whether this step would not also deprive the Canadians of one of the surest instruments of justice. Lord Carnarvon has [illegible]termined to advise her Majesty that the clause [illegible]ation must be repealed, and an intimation [illegible]fect either has been or will be sent to [illegible] Government.

[illegible] reason, says the *Indian Daily* [illegible] the Presidency Banks Bill [illegible]d in Select Committee, [illegible]t the next sitting of [illegible] not appear to have [illegible] caused much [illegible] connected [illegible]e banks, [illegible]o them [illegible]f the [illegible], in [illegible] the [illegible]bt,

and to enable its senior pupils to keep residence as unattached university students, and to take degrees. The college is open to candidates for militia commissions. A good feature in the scheme is the admission of the sons of officers, whether they may be preparing for the service or not; and another is the prominence given to physical education.

THE *Times* correspondent at Alexandria, writing on the 15th Jan., says:—"Provided that she will be satisfied with punishing the Abyssinians, and not be tempted to annex Abyssinia, there is every probability that Egypt will succeed. The Abyssinians have found favour from their profession of the Christian faith, but all who know the country say that the people are only pagans with a few Christian observances. There is, at any rate, some civilization in Egypt, and there is none in Abyssinia. The quarrel has not been wholly of Egypt's making. In addition to the collisions near the coast, which are the immediate cause of war, constant inroads have been made on the Soudan territory, and Egypt has been obliged to maintain a large permanent force there. Abyssinia at one time even claimed all the district up to the junction of the Athara with the Nile, including Khartoum and the rich lands in the Delta of the Blue and White Niles. However, right or wrong, the Abyssinian campaign has begun, and all Egypt is anxious for the success of the Khedive. But this loyal desire is quite consistent with the wish, which finds expression in every circle, that home development may take the place of equatorial annexation, in order that further strife of this character may be avoided."

THE *Madras Mail* gives the following account of the late Mr. Pritchard:—We lament to state that Mr. H. G. Pritchard, the Government Solicitor, who left Madras in the steamer Bokhara on Monday evening last, succumbed to the complication of diseases from which he was suffering on Wednesday, the day before the vessel arrived at Gallé, whither his remains were conveyed for interment. His early death will be widely regretted in this Presidency. Invariably conscientious, and a gentleman both in private and official life, he had the unstinted confidence of his clients, and the warm regard of his many friends. He was the admitted chief of his profession in this Presidency, and that profession was elevated in public opinion by his connection with it. He was warned, so far back as last July, that he had been attacked by a disease that is held to be incurable; but he did not allow this fact to prey upon his well-balanced mind, or to make him remiss in his duty to the Government or his clients. He took a brief holiday at the end of last year, and seemed to derive a little benefit from the rest and change of air and scene; but the improvement was not permanent, and a fortnight ago, he was compelled to cease attending his office, rapidly grew worse, and was put on board as a *dernier ressort* in the hope that he might reach Italy, and meet his family once more. This hope has been disappointed, and the Presidency has sustained the loss of an accomplished official, and his family of as good a husband, father, and friend as ever lived.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—The more one lives the more one learns the wondrous inequality of things here below and an uneasy feeling must forcibly strike any shrewd observer that our boasted civilization and unlimited self-praise are not perhaps quite so deserved as we fain would believe them. Sandy's respectable parent touched a raw sore of Bombay society the other day, and Lady Clara Vere de Vere's complaints of our proverbial dullness have not seemingly been remedied by the unsuccessful efforts of Madame Bosco, Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, the Lewis Troupe, or the Star Company. It is true that Lady Clara and her friends seem to carefully avoid going to any of these entertainments; but one of the most curious anomalies of our Little Pedlington is the fashion of crying for something, and then leaving it uncared for when within reach. English justice in Bombay must sometimes be a puzzler to the native mind. If Jones, a contractor were to obtain Rs. 500 on account of work he did not perform he would be liable to penal punishment for obtaining money under false pretences; but if a barrister agrees to plead a certain cause and is paid money in advance on account thereof, yet cannot or does not appear in Court when the trial comes on, he [illegible]s not return the money he has not earned but keeps it under privilege of Bar! Again, if an A 1. steamer well found and perfectly safe carries a number of passengers beyond her registered capacity the captain is fined heavily and properly so too, but if a Bombay ferry steamer badly found and perfectly unsafe crams four times the number of passengers on board in its daily voyage than it can safely carry there is no law to touch it, nor will there be until another boat goes down and hurls four or five hundred people into eternity. If silver falls to 4s.6d. per ounce and exchange to 1s. 8½ and poor people with families at home see 20 per cent. of their income vanish, Government says it is no business of theirs, and continues to palm off on the public its depreciated coinage at two shillings the rupee; but when Government finds itself touched in its financial arrangements to the tune of some millions sterling, it is probable some remedy for such a state of things will be discovered.

THE BYCULLA CLUB BALL.

GIVEN a large room, polished floor, and a melodious band, and the success of a ball is well nigh assured, provided, of course, the company are bent on enjoying themselves. None of these conditions were wanting on Friday last; the result, therefore, was a successful ball. Some old fogies will say, but what about supper? We believe the dancers care very little what they get for supper. How can Rosalind think of eating, when Orlando is wafting them round through the mazy throng of dancers and whispering soft nothings into her willing ears? And it is just as well that the young people were so happily engaged as to be impervious to hunger, for we have never seen famine in the midst of plenty better exemplified than on Friday at the Club owing to the serving or rather want of attendance. On a future occasion we hope the Committee will attend to this. At the same time we wish to express our opinion that the ball room itself with its simple decoration of white and gold looked better than if it had been [illegible]ecked out with wreaths and evergreens, shields [illegible]d mirrors, as on the occasion of the ball [illegible]ven in honour of the Prince of Wales. When [illegible]adorned adorned the most is true with regard [illegible]he noble ball room. We are now going to [illegible] something which we know will draw clamour, [illegible]er and scorn upon us, and we already hear a [illegible]rus of feminine voices exclaiming the stupid [illegible]n—the horrid creature—what can he know [illegible]ut dress? But it must be told that we recog[illegible]d several old friends with new faces. The [illegible]t of other days shone on many a silk and [illegible]latan, the dresses that produced a grand [illegible]ect under the eye of Royalty had since gone [illegible]rough many a harassing night and though [illegible]hameleon-like a certain change had been brought about, yet the refurbishing was only too apparent. The costume that reminded us of the well known song "Up in a Baloon Boys," at[illegible] much attention, we can't say admiration. [illegible]h-like forms of a few months ago had [illegible]many instances disappeared, a change we [illegible]e attributable to the want of exercise in [illegible]mate. No one can accuse the bachelors [illegible]y of not having done their duty during [illegible]three months, for the Ball was graced [illegible] of at least five charming brides, and we [illegible] hope to welcome o[illegible] veral of the fair dancers thought that [illegible] absence of Quadrilles in the program[illegible] the business of the evening too sev[illegible] mention this for the consideration o[illegible] Committee. The Navy was well represented and contributed much to the conviviality of the evening. The music discoursed by the Band of the 2nd Queen's was perfection, and a pleasant evening was brought to a close at an advanced hour of the morning.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were twenty-four European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

SASSOON DOCK.—The s.s. Vespasian steamed out of the Sassoon Dock on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock and left, for Colombo where she is chartered to load a general cargo.

ASSAULT.—Andrew Allbinson was on Saturday fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Rs. 10, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail, for assaulting and doing damage to property belonging to, Narroo Rama.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo, named Condoo Essoo was sentenced on Saturday by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail, for breach of trust in respect of a silver ornament valued Rs. 7, the property of Baboo Govind.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A hack buggy driver, named Ebrahim Seedab, was fined Rs. 10 on Saturday, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for torturing his horse.—Coodabux Sulliman, a cart driver, was fined Rs. 2 on the same day, by the same Magistrate, for torturing his bullock.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 319 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 106 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 178 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 28 by military courts-martial, and 6 by naval courts-martial. Of the prisoners 268 were natives and the remaining 51 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 339 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 282 prisoners including 17 women, of whom 25 were non-labour prisoners, and 257 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 57 prisoners including 5 women. Of these latter 13 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 44 from the Small Causes Court.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Daveny, William Murray, John Mitchell, William Powell and John Drewry, of the British ship Persia, were on Saturday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. The case stands postponed for hearing to this day, for the attendance of witnesses, the prisoners being remanded to jail.

IGATPOORA, 16th February.—A general meeting of the Igatpoora Municipal Commissioners was held at the Mamlatdar's Kutcherry yesterday at 5 P.M. Charles Henry Jopp, Esq., C. S., Railway Magistrate and Vice-President, in the chair. The business was to appoint a chairman in the room of Dr. Dundass resigned. Mr. Henry Tanner Ferguson, District Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, and a member of the Municipality, was unanimously elected for the chair, and Dr. Mathews Gairdiner, Surgeon G. I. P. Railway, elected as a member for Dr. Dundass resigned.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Rampart Row, on view of the body of Crushna Bundhoo. Deceased was about thirty-two years of age, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, solicitors. It appears deceased came to his office at 10 o'clock that morning and sat down at his desk, and while he was engaged at his work, he suddenly fainted and leant back on his chair, his body was convulsed and he died immediately. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

THEFTS.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of on Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.—Cadurbux Hajee-Kakah was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail for stealing an embroidered cap belonging to Mullick Sulliman.—Pittee, woman, for stealing a turban valued Rs. 8, the property of Jannoo Gunnoo, was sentenced to a fortnight's hard labour in the Common Jail.—At the Fort Police Court a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Abdool Rahim, was sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail for stealing thirty-three skull caps valued Rs. 14, and Rs. 4 in cash belonging to Hajee Suffer Salla Mahomed.

THE "LAW'S DELAYS."—The following is an illustration of the length of time which sometimes elapses before a final decision in civil suits can be obtained. The suit of Laloobhoy Bappoobhoy *vs.* Mancooverbai was filed some four years ago, and was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, whose decision was appealed against by the plaintiff. The appeal was argued in September 1874 before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent but judgment has not yet been delivered. The case involved a question of Hindoo law. Yesterday the Advocate-General, who appeared for the defendant and respondent, Mancooverbai, reminded the Chief Justice at the opening of the Court in appeal for the sixth time, that no judgment had been delivered, and asked his Lordship to accelerate the delivery, as he heard that Mr. Justice West—a decision of whose had been referred to in the suit and whom their Lordships wished to consult—was likely to leave for England in April next, and the Court might consequently not have the opportunity of consulting him or have the advantage of his assistance. The Chief Justice said it was not likely that Mr. Justice West would leave until May, as there were some Government matters which required to be disposed of in as short a time as possible, on the Appellate Side of the Court, where Mr. Justice West was then sitting, before that learned Judge could leave. When these matters were decided the Chief Justice said he would deliver his judgment in the suit.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.—On Saturday last, at the European General Hospital, there were 15 patients suffering from small-pox, 85 at the J. J. Hospital, and 8 at the Gocooldass Tejpal Hospital. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered on Saturday was 17, of whom 12 were Hindoos, 4 Mahomedans, and 1 Parsee. These deaths occurred in the following districts:—viz. Market, 4; Mundavie, 1; Chuckla 1; Oomercarry, 2; Dhobie Talao, 1; Kharra Talao, 1; Koombarwar, 3; and Camateepoora, 4. The total number of patients under treatment suffering from small-pox at the J. J. Hospital yesterday (Sunday) were 88. During the past week ending yesterday morning there have been 38 admissions from small-pox at the above hospital, 7 discharges and 11 deaths. At the European General Hospital the total number of patients yesterday from small-pox was 14. During the past week in this hospital there were 4 admissions, 1 discharged and 2 deaths. One of the victims was Colonel Parker, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and a European seaman unemployed. At the Gocooldas Tejpal Hospital the total number of cases of the same disease under treatment yesterday were 9. During the past week ending yesterday morning there were 5 admissions, 3 discharged and no deaths. Another prisoner, a native, from the criminal side of H. M.'s Common Jail was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday last by the sanction of Government, suffering from small-pox.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE ON THE HIGH SEAS.—A young European seaman, named John Heggarty, was made over to the Police authorities here on the arrival of the British ship Stornaway in this port. It appears the young man, who is an artic[illegible] seaman of that ship, on the morning of the 27th N[illegible]mber last when the ship was under full sail and a fa[illegible]ind, going at the rate of 4 to 5 knots the hour, and [illegible] about latitude 36° 50' south on the other side of t[illegible]ape of Good Hope, was observed by the sailmaker [illegible] was in the after part of the ship mending sails, to enter the fore chains on the port side and make a plunge into the sea; the crew, or rather the watch on deck being then engaged scrubbing the paint-work of the bulwarks on the main-deck, the sailmaker raised the alarm and on seeing Heggarty passing by the ship's quarter with his hands above the water, hove a coil of rope nearest to hand fortunately into the drowning man's hands who appears to have grasped hold of the rope at once and clung to it while he was drawn up on board by some of the crew who came up to his rescue. The man when drawn upon board stated that he had no knowledge of what he had done. The master of the vessel after this occurrence finding his behaviour at certain times very eccentric was obliged to keep him in irons. Heggarty was on Friday evening last charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with attempting to commit suicide, and it being alleged that the prisoner was of an unsound mind, his Worship postponed the hearing to this day (Monday), and ordered that the prisoner be taken in the meantime to the Police Surgeon for examination.

THE KURRUCKWASLA WATER CASE.—The Kurruckwasla water case came on for hearing before Col. G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, on Thursday last and after recording the statements of witnesses for the prosecution, the case was adjourned till Tuesday next.—*Poona Observer.*

KIDNAPPING.—Major A. T. Spens, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, was engaged yesterday in investigating a case of kidnapping, brought by Shaik Chuttoo wullud Shaik Allybebux, a Mahomedan taylor, of the Poona Cantonment Bazaar, against Hoossain, Eginee, Jaynab Shaik Abdoola, and Shaik Mahomed wullud Shaik Lallmahomed, for kidnapping his daughter about thirteen years of age.—*Id.*

MR SHAIK AMEEN, CHIEF CONSTABLE OF HAVALIE.—Mr. Shaik Ameen, the chief constable of Havalie, who was suspended from office by the Superintendent of Police, by order of the City Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who was implicated in the recent robbery of jewellery, which took place in the house of Mr. Bhugwunt Ragooba, in Rastia's Pait, has, we understand, been released from suspension, and ordered to resume his duties as chief constable in the Havalie talooka.—*Id.*

WIDOW MARRIAGE.—The re-marriage of a Brahmin widow to a Brahmin took place in Bombay last week—the sixth event of the kind that has taken place here, we believe.—*Bombay Guardian.*

LOGIC.—A correspondent asks for information regarding Cain's wife. We have no sources of information, but what he himself has. On the supposition that Adam and Eve and their offspring were the only human beings then on the earth, we must conclude that just as the individual man, while in his mother's womb, is subjected to a different order of things from that which he enters upon at birth, so the race of mankind at the start were not subjected to the same law regarding marriage that was afterwards imposed. As stated by us eight years ago, the language used in the first chapter of Genesis, rather favours the idea that there were others then existing. Cain is alarmed lest [illegible] set a mark upon him lest any [illegible] and Cain builded a city. But [illegible]ation, either alternative presents [illegible]t therefore regard it as a ques[illegible] [illegible]mpetent to pronounce upon, and [illegible]s. Happily, it is not a practical question.—*Id.*

GRANTS-IN-AID.—Government have decided that the present grants-in-aid are too favourable, and some rules have been adopted which are likely to diminish very materially the drain upon the funds and the disposal of the Educational Department. For instance, it has been hitherto the rule that scholars must be present in the school at least 75 days in the year, to entitle them to compete. The new rule requires 200 days' attendance. When we take into consideration that from the total, 365, have to be deducted 52 Sundays and 52 Saturdays, and about 60 days for vacations, it will be seen that the working days are only just about 200 and no allowance is made for even a day's illness. We suppose that if these rules are adhered to, the great majority of schools will decline the visits of the Government examiner. If payment is by results, we do not see that it makes the slightest difference to Government how many days the boy has been present, in fact, the fewer the days, the smarter the boy, if he passes the examination. The attendance is a matter of great importance to the school teacher, but not to the examiner. We fancy that the authorities will see the necessity of reducing the maximum of days to a more reasonable figure.—*Id.*

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—We have had for some time a flower mission in Bombay. A lady has taken this matter in hand, and supplies the European General Hospital and one or two similar institutions with bouquets of flowers, each having fastened to it a card containing a Scripture text. The lady referred to, obtains the flowers in large quantities and great variety from different gardens, and prepares them for the patients, while some other friends assist her in the distribution. We are quite sure that many a blessing has been invoked upon her and her friends by those for whose benefit they take this trouble. The flowers are received with great delight. How fitly is the word of God thus wedded with flowers. These beautiful things are created not merely to be admired, but to disclose to us something of the heart of our heavenly Father, and to reproach us for our want of confidence in him. We have seen books upon the language of flowers written by those who did not seem to understand their real language, spoken first in Eden, and restored to them by the Gospel. When the words of a love-letter have reached the heart for which they were intended, the letter itself may be destroyed; but the internal music begotten by them continues to make glad the heart. So the petals of some sweet flower, accompanied by some Gospel text, speak to some stricken heart, of the love of Him that sitteth upon the throne, and of the land that is fairer than day, and the music abides in the heart when the flower has faded away.—*Id.*

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT KOTRI.—Some of our readers may not be aware that the Civil Surgeon of Kotri, Dr. Keelan, has been for some time staying in Kurrachee under medical treatment. It appears that he left his house at Kotri in charge of his servants, among whom was a Punjabee butler. This fellow it appears combined in himself the thriving qualities of his class and the recklessness of life so common to up-country men. In Dr. Keelan's house was a godown, in which besides the ordinary wines and stores some clothes were deposited. The butler, it appears, had not received some pay, and in the absence of his master got a false key fitted to the godown lock, he then helped himself plentifully to the stores and wines as well as to articles of wearing apparel, which it is presumed he disposed of. The other servants, it seems, saw him on one or two occasions going into the godown, and this coming to the hospital assistant (Mr. Rodrigues') knowledge, he went up to the bungalow and asked the butler for the key. The butler stated he had lost it; but, on searching the key was found and fitted the lock; a glance shewed that robbery had taken place, but to what extent the persons present could not state. Thus the butler was detected, the police were sent for; in the interval the butler asked leave to go to his house to drink water. Once inside his house he seized a small reaping hook, and made a determined effort to take his life. With one stroke of the hook he laid open his stomach from side to side, inflicting a fearful wound. The hospital assistant not seeing him return went to his house and there found him weltering in blood. He was at once conveyed to the Civil Hospital, where, under the careful treatment of Dr. Adams (who is officiating for Dr. Keelan) the man still lives on. It is very doubtful whether he will recover to suffer the punishment due to his crime; but whether he does or not, it is to be hoped that steps may be energetically taken to discover the persons who received the stolen goods, as were such persons discovered it would in a measure check the theft of all such articles as are only useful to Europeans.—*Sindian.*

SMALL-POX IN KURRACHEE.—Small-pox has made its appearance in Kurrachee, although, as yet, the number of cases is reported to be small. Three have been especially brought to our notice as being importations, the sufferers having contracted the germs of the disease elsewhere. Bhilawal, a Mahomedan, who has just returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca; this man took ill at that place, showed symptoms of small-pox on the voyage, and landed here pitted from head to foot with the dread malady. Bhilawal is laying dangerously ill, no hope being entertained of his recovery, as the disease has assumed a virulent type. This man was a passenger in a B. I. S. N. Company's steamer from the Red Sea. Why, we ask, was he allowed to land, and why was the steamer not placed in quarantine as she ought most decidedly to have been. The second case is that of an Uncovenanted official here, who proceeded to Bombay about two months ago, and there contracted the disease; he returned by the steamer last Monday. While in Bombay, where small-pox is raging fearfully, the party alluded to was attacked by fever, the precursor of small-pox, and the first stage of the disease; on the voyage to Kurrachee symptoms of small-pox showed themselves, and the party landed here with the disease on him in full development. The same remarks apply to this case as those suggested by the case of Bhilawal. Why was the steamer not placed in quarantine, and why was the passenger attacked by the epidemic permitted to land? The third case is that of a young man named Kadhur, a resident of Kurrachee, who proceeded to Bombay to witness the celebration there of the Mohurrum festival. He took ill in Bombay, and on arrival in Kurrachee was attacked by small-pox, the germs of which he no doubt contracted in the former place. We would ask, in all sober seriousness, who is responsible for the laxity displayed in carrying out sanitary and quarantine rules for the harbour. *Are* there any such rules for it? As things go we really have not the slightest safeguard against the introduction into our very midst of the most dangerous diseases imaginable from abroad. The plague may be raging in Bagdad, and a vessel thence with plague-stricken individuals on board can enter the port with the most perfect impunity, a *carte blanche* being virtually given her to do so by the port authorities!—*Sindian.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr L K Lawrie
Mr Isaac Bowers
Mr W Kenny.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr G Cooper
Captain C E Foot, R N
Mr Cresswell.

FOR VENICE.

The Hon Lady Ramsay
Col F W Bauch
A Lady and Gentleman
Mr R T Cooke
Mr L Cameron
Miss Parr
Mrs Mathew and infant
Col C J S Gough
Mr William Taylor
Mr H N Gladstone
Mr Max Denso.

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr Robert Johnson.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Peile
Mr F M[illegible]deley
Mr C E Fox.

MURDER AT AHMEDABAD.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the case—the Queen *vs.* Nathu Ishwer—for murder was disposed of.

This was a case in which the accused Nathu Ishwer and another named Bhayee Naron were tried at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad on the 10th January last, before W. H. Newnham, Esq. Session Judge. The former with having on or about the 25th November 1875 committed murder by causing the death of Varadhman Natha at Adoal, talooka Dhandhuka, in the district of Ahmedabad, and the latter with having committed murder by causing the death of Natha Dhanjee on the same date and place as the first accused, when upon the evidence adduced the latter was acquitted and discharged and the former Nathu Ishwer was convicted and sentenced to death, which sentence was subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The circumstances of the case are briefly these. At first sight the joinder of the two offences seems singular, but the evidence goes to show that (if it be believed) the two accused made an attack on the Vani family in the bazaar, and in the attack each inflicted a wound on one of them which proved fatal. It appears that there was a dispute between Bhimjee (cousin of Nathu accused No. 1) and Nathu Vani about some kurbi sold to the latter, which the purchaser demurred to paying for because he said deficient quantity had been delivered, and that abuse followed, and Bhimjee tried to assault Nathu with an ox-goad. The evidence for the prosecution was that after this the two accused came with drawn swords and assaulted Nathu and his sons in the bazaar. Accused No. 1 gave Varadhman a cut across the right arm which severed an artery, and then attempted to get at Hathesing, his brother, who retreated and avoided him; then Nathu Vani having called out in reproach, Nathu the accused turned and cut at him, but missed him, the blow falling on the shutter of a shop by which he was sitting. Then Bhimjee, accused No. 2, struck at Nathu Vani, and gave him a deep wound on the knee. Nathu, accused No. 1, was arrested on the spot, but Bhimjee made off. Varadhman died of hemorrhage in the course of the night and Nathu Vani several days afterwards, mainly because he would not go to the hospital at Dhandhuka for treatment. The Accused No. 1 made a statement before the 2nd class Magistrate next morning, in which he fully admitted having wounded Varadhman, but added that he had also wounded Nathu Vani, and that his cousin Bhimjee had not been present at all. These he retreated before the committing Magistrate, saying that he had had fever when he made it. Accused No. 2 both before the 2nd class Magistrate and before the committing Magistrate said, as did accused No. 1, that he was not present at the row.

Their Lordships on carefully reviewing the proceedings of the lower Court commuted the sentence of death passed upon Nathu Ishiwer to one of transportation for life.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH.

By far the best day's sport we have had in connection with the present race meeting was witnessed on Saturday, when not only were the entries more numerous than they have previously been, but each individual race resulted in a close contest. The attendance was much larger than on any previous day of the meeting, the Byculla Club Verandah, the Stewards' Stand, and the private stand on the course all being crowded with occupants. There were five races on the card, which produced 28 entries,—thirteen for the "Second Dealers' Plate," six for the "Arab Beaten Plate," and three for each of the others, the "Arab Winners' Handicap," the "Winners' Handicap," and "The Beaten Plate." Some of the best horses in India were among the oldsters and the maiden race brought out a well-looking lot, eleven out of the thirteen entered coming to the post. It was a very open race, and the result was disappointing to the knowing, the two favourites Prelude and Smuggler, who sold in the lottery for Rs. 320 and Rs. 300 respectively being nowhere. The winner, Lunatic, fetched in the lottery Rs. 130, and the second horse, Dreadnought, who was not so very far from being first, only Rs. 20. Frederick, who was another favourite, and sold for Rs. 200, obtained third place. The "Arab Winners' Handicap," which brought Dutchman, Crossbee, and Saracen to the post, was thought to be a fairly open race also. Dutchman was the favourite, selling in the lottery for Rs. 270, but Crossbee who sold for Rs. 160, and Saracen, who fetched only Rs. 50, were both backed freely. Eventually, however, the race lay between Dutchman and Saracen and Dutchman won after a good run home by about two lengths. Crossbee was unfortunately put out early in the race by injuring his hoof. Of the six horses entered for the "Arab Beaten Plate," Syrian and Nizam were the favourites, selling in the lottery for Rs. 190 and Rs. 140 respectively. Lachin and Khaldar sold for Rs. 100 each, and Anchorite and Cherub for Rs. 70 each. Syrian made the running at the start, but was unable to maintain his position, Lachin, cleverly ridden by Brewty, overhauling him and winning by a length and a half. The finish was a very good one, both horses being well together down the straight till about 150 yards from home. Cherub was third and Khaldar fourth. The "Winners' Handicap" produced a capital race. Kingcraft carried a very heavy impost, having 3st. 4lbs. more than Viking, and 4st. more than Touchit; but he was generally regarded as the favourite notwithstanding. At the start, Touchit took the lead, with Viking close after him, and Kingcraft six or seven lengths in the rear; and the same order was observed till the Dobies' corner was reached, when Kingcraft closed and took first place. A close run home followed between Kingcraft and Touchit, which Kingcraft, going quite freely in spite of his heavy weight, won by three quarters of a length. For the last race, Finette was the favourite, though she carried 3st. more than King's Own and 3st. 7lbs. more than Clare; and she justified the opinion of her backers, winning easily from King's Own by two lengths; Clare pulled up soon after starting.

1ST RACE.—"The Arab Winners' Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Arabs. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs. 25 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M. 2 miles.

		st.	lb		
Major Crosbie's	g a g Dutchman	8	13	Hackney	1
Mr Windham's	g a h Saracen	8	5	Oomer	2
Mr Maitland's	b a g Crossbee	8	6	Ramchunder	3

Dutchman led at the start and he and Saracen raced for it throughout, Hackney keeping his horse well in hand, and only letting him well out a short distance from home, to win by two lengths. Crossbee was put out of the race by an unfortunate accident, which caused an injury to his hoof. Time—4 mins. 3 secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Arab Beaten Plate"—Rs. 250 from the Fund. A Handicap to the beaten Arabs of the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 25 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day, 1½ mile.

		st.	lb.		
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin	8	12	Brewtey	1
H H The Nawab of Jowrah's	b a h Syrian	9	0	Imam	2
Mr Abdool Raymon's	b a g Cherub	8	2	Oomer	3
Mr Walter's	b a g Nizam	8	0	Ramchunder	0
Capt Willoughby's	b a h Anchorite	7	8	Bapoo	0
Do.	g a h Khaldar	8	13	Cassum	0

Syrian and Anchorite made the running at the commencement, taking the lead alternately; but at Pallonjee's corner Lachin came to the front, and he and Syrian raced home. A good and close run down the straight resulted in Lachin's winning by a length and a half. The winner was ridden cleverly and with good judgment by Brewtey. Cherub was third and Nizam last. Time—3 minutes.

3RD RACE.—"The Second Dealers' Plate"—Rs. 600 subscribed by the Arab dealers. For Maiden Arabs landed after 1st October 1875. Open to all dealers and stable-keepers in Bombay, and for others who purchased their horses after 15th December 1875. Race to be run on the last day of the meeting *i. e.* Saturday, 19th February 1876.

WEIGHTS.

		st.	lb.
4 Years,	14 hands	8	4
5 „	14 „	8	9
6 „	14 „	8	13

One lb. extra for every quarter of an inch up to 14-2; over 14-2 to carry same weight as 14-2, one lb. less for every quarter of an inch under 14 hands. Entrance—15th January, Rs. 30. 1st February, Rs. 75. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1 mile.

		st.	lb.		
Mr Abdool Rizzack Soobay's	b a h Lunatic	8	9	Mr Maitland	1
Mr Walter's	b a h Dreadnought	8	5	Ramchunder	2
S Abdoola Salim's	b a c Frederick	8	10	Brewtey	3
H H Aga Khan's	c a g Saree Aslan	8	11	Syed	0
Mr Cassum Khan's	g a h Sir Jung	9	0	Brown	0
Major Crosbie's	b a h Prelude	8	10	Donaldson	0
Mr Abdool Raymon's	b a h Smuggler	7	9	Hackney	0
Dhawood-bin-Budders	b a h Pinta	8	10	Tookaram	0
Mr Mirza Ahmed's	g a h Messenger	9	0	Imam	0
Mr Jones	g a h Shimer	9	6	Mr Elliot	0
Mr Ali-bin-Amer's	g a h Grey Leg	9	0	Rowjee	0

Mr. Syed Ahmed's horse Cashmere, and Mr. Douglas' colt Anstey were also entered, but neither came to the post. They all got off fairly well together, and Saree Aslan soon emerged from the ruck, with Prelude second, Frederick bringing up the rear. Saree Aslan held first place till Pallonjee's corner was reached, when Lunatic and Dreadnought worked to the front, and a capital race down the straight followed between the two for first place. Mr. Maitland's superior riding prevailed, and his horse (Lunatic) won by three quarters of a length. Frederick was third, and Saree Aslan fourth. Time—1 min. 59 secs.

4TH. RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all horses except Arabs. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs 25 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race, the Handicap to be announced by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M. 2 miles.

		st.	lb.		
Mr Maitland's	b aus h Kingcraft	11	7	Owner	1
Major Crosbie's	b a g Touchit	7	7	Ramchunder	2
Capt Gilson's	c aus g Viking	8	3	Oomer	3

At starting, Kingcraft fell six or seven lengths behind the other two horses, Touchit taking the lead; and Mr. Maitland kept him behind for about three quarters of the distance. He then gradually forged ahead, and after a good race home with Touchit, won with comparative ease by a length. Time—5 mins. 50 secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Beaten Plate."—Rs. 250 from the Fund. A Handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting except Arabs. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 25 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations [illegible] to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ mile.

		st.	lb.		
Mr C Edward's	b w m Finette	10	7	Mr Maitland	1
Mr Elliot's	c aus g King's Own	7	7	[illegible]er	2
Mr Merry's	c aus m Clare	7	0	Oom[illegible]	0

Clare pulled up soon after starting, and the race was left to Finette and King's Own. The former, in spite of the heavy weight she carried, won easily by two lengths. Time—2mins. 56secs.

A SUIT BY THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE hearing of the suit brought by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 64,655 for the loss of jewellery, gold and silver articles, wearing apparel and other property belonging to Her Highness and followers, which were destroyed by fire in a railway waggon in November 1872, was resumed on Saturday before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Lang and Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr Scoble, with Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Hearn Cleveland, and Lee-Warner appeared for the Railway Company.

The examination of witnesses for the plaintiff was continued.

Mr. Latham for the plaintiff tendered several documents which were received, being correspondence that passed between Colonel Osborne and the Railway Company, lists of property, &c. A report by Captain Anderson, Superintendent of Police, on the burning of the waggon and the destruction of the Begum's property, was not admitted, as Captain Anderson ought to have been called as a witness. He has not left the country, is not incapacitated from attending the court, and is within reach of the court's subpœnas.

His Lordship thought that the investigation at Bhopal as to the loss of the property belonging to the Begum and her men was a judicial proceeding.

Mr. Scoble said it could not be considered a judicial proceeding, because the defendants had no notice to attend, if they were so minded, the private enquiry made by the Begum. The learned counsel therefore objected to the admission of the list prepared at Bhopal. It was really attempting to make a short cut to a legal proof which the law did not allow.

Mr. Latham said his learned friend's objection would be a very valid one if he (Mr. Latham) was going to use the document as a foreign judgment. But he was going to do nothing of the kind; he simply tendered it as *prima facie* evidence of the values of the articles, and as such, he submitted, it was clearly admissible.

His Lordship thought it would be better to admit the list, as in case he held the plaintiff was entitled to recover, it could be used as a basis for a further enquiry regarding the values of the articles destroyed by the fire.

Mr. Latham put in a power of attorney from the Begum authorising her representatives to sue in her name in this court.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Scoble, on behalf of the defendants, said there was one comfort in the case that there would be no direct conflict of evidence. The loss of property was occasioned by the contributory negligence of the plaintiff's men who introduced inflammable articles among their goods. If the fire was the fault of the company's men, then the question for the court would be in respect of what description of articles was the Begum or her men entitled to recover. There were many important questions involved in the decision of the issues raised in the case. The plaintiff was entitled to send privileged goods by the railway, but she had no right to send unprivileged goods without paying insurance upon them. Now, what was the contract between the parties? The plaintiff's men had—doubtless naturally—attempted to put on a complexion upon the affair which their interests led them to wish it should wear. As soon as a requisition was sent to the railway to provide accommodation on the 21st November 1872, the first question to arise would be how many men there were and how many carriages would be required for them, and how many waggons for their goods? The station master at Byculla therefore took some time to communicate with the Boree Bunder station. A foot-board road van, which should accompany a mail train with goods, was not available; and a cotton waggon was substituted with the knowledge and consent of Colonel Osborne, who arrived at the station shortly before the train left. He told the station master, who proposed that the waggon should go by the goods train the same evening, "Oh very well; do the best you can for them." The waggon was despatched by the goods train which left Bombay on the afternoon of the same day as the passengers; and the guard of the goods train, on reaching the station of Chandnee, saw that the waggon with the Begum's property was all right. But on the road between Chandnee and Mundwa, the guard's attention was called to a waggon on fire. He pushed the train as fast as he could, and ran into the Mundwa station. Water was procured from a nullah after a very short delay; the doors of the waggon were thrown open; and while the fire was being quenched, several explosions took place, showing there were gunpowder and combustibles among the goods. The waggon, which was the only one that caught fire, was almost destroyed. The work of extinguishing the fire was, under the circumstances, attended with considerable danger. The powder flasks were riven by the explosions; and some of the powder was found wet poured upon the fire; Boxes of match of candles were taken out of the wag flames reached them. The idea that th were put there feloniously by the railw servants was highly improbable in the cause they could not be procurable in where the waggon was discovered to felony was to be imputed to the rail should be proved; a mere suspicion wo was clear that the plaintiff's men, minutely the mode of packing and th the packages, had drawn the long b was, as the railway people foun bundles were made up in the usua with the four corners tied together, and strings and seals upon any of the bun broke out between 2 and 3 P.M. on the 2 The burnt goods were transferred to an and taken without stoppage to the Ch where the guard saw that the Byculla st upon the waggon were intact. Th satisfy any railway official that it was waggon could have been opened betwee the spot where it was discovered on fire. with the portion of the luggage that w taken to Hurda on the 24th November. men who had acted in a careless way f tain the fact until the 26th. They did n edgerness to ascertain the value of the go or what was saved. In their own list defendants, the plaintiff's men described box for lead bullets." That was what cartridge box; and that was not all; bu mentioned six pistols and one dagger amo called iron vessels. Where there were th and other accoutrements, one would natu find the powder flask. There was menti driver in the list; and among the debri counsel had found a bullet mould. There doubt that matches were also found; and was, that the plaintiff's men had, in p lists, either wilfully omitted to mention or did not consider it worth their while referring to the 10th section of the Ra would be found that the plaintiff's an goods comprised by far the articles whic the protection section of the Act. Th nature ought to have been particularly the higher rate of charges paid for them. not be urged that notice to the plaint way regulations was wanting; for it was all who used the railway were bound and obey them. (Cites cases in suppor that express formal declaration of value of his articles should be given and the paid.) Here, there was no declaration there was a vague and loose description nature of the goods, but not with the i the purpose of paying the extra ca must, then, be not only a declaration charge must be excepted. The calculatio charge for the passengers, the extra protected goods, the charge for the unpr and of a variety of other charges, woul time, so that it was not a matter whic master could tell off hand. An elaborate cal have to be made; and that would have b [illegible]or the goods were not weighed. It that the goods were accepted as ordinary for a lump sum; and the learned counsel was that the company were not liabl damage to the goods except as ordin Their value as such, it had been calcul have been only Rs. 1,500. In reg vague story told by the plaintiff's witne station master said he would be respons safe delivery of the goods, the learned cou Traffic Manager or his Deputy had only the enter into a contract of insurance; and th master had no authority whatever to do argued that not a single one of the condition the plaintiff to recover in respect of the co had been complied with; and that ther must be a decree for the defendants in resp costly goods and jewellery. The question confined to the ordinary or unprotected g that point must also be decided in defendan as they were so mixed up with the valuable the one could not be distinguished or separ the other. A great part of the goods here w character that required to be insured; and as they were not declared or insured and were so mixed up with other goods as not to be separated, the plaintiff could not recover. (Cites a case on this point decided by the Court of Queen's Bench.) This was all that the learned counsel had to say in respect of section 10 of the Railway Act. Section 15 required that no person shall carry dangerous goods without making a special declaration and the railway company were authorised to stop and inspect any packages supposed to contain such goods; and the person breaking the law in that respect became liable to be charged with and punished for a criminal offence. It was perfectly clear that, if the plaintiff allowed inflammable things to be put into the packages she could not recover and become liable to punishment for her contributory negligence. It was ruled in a case cited by the learned counsel that where a party made no distinct declaration of dangerous goods on the package containing them, then there must be a verdict for the railway company even if their servants contributed by their negligence to the destruction of the goods. It was clearly laid down in another case that if a felonious intention was sought to be imputed to the railway company's servants, the felony ought to be definitely proved; and that a mere suspicion was worth nothing; as railway servants were, like any other men, to be assumed to be innocent until they were found guilty of an offence or misconduct. The plaintiff, the learned counsel submitted, was entirely disentitled to recover provided the defendants showed that the destruction of her goods was entirely the fault of her own servants. This story of the defendants as to the matches, powder flasks, &c., was no new invention of the defendants; for before the company had heard any thing of her claim, the agent, Mr. LeMesurier, wrote to Colonel Osborne claiming Rs. 1,000 for the loss of the waggon. That claim was not pressed by the company for the reason that, after certain negotiations and correspondence, it was understood that an amicable settlement was come to, that is that the company were to make no claim upon the Begum and that the latter was to make no claim upon the company for the loss of her goods. Up to the 21st November Her Highness was perfectly willing that the [illegible]er should be settled in the manner abovemention- mat[illegible] she was a clever woman, and, having changed ed; but [illegible]he filed her claim subsequently and took the her mind, [illegible]prise. The company proposed to charge company by su[illegible]upees a day as demurrage for the the plaintiff five [illegible]ods, which were not taken waggon in which he[illegible]ent, had been kept up to delivery of by herself or [illegible]bmitted that, for the date. The learned counsel su[illegible]s were entitled to reasons he had given, the defendan[illegible] a verdict.

Evidence was then called for the defend[illegible]ffic superin- Mr. Richard John Taylor said—I am tr[illegible]residing at tendent on the G. I. P. Railway now [illegible] in force Sholapore. This time table (produced) w[illegible]nslations in November 1872: it was stuck up with tr[illegible]r places. in Gujerattee and Marattee at Byculla and othe[illegible]s in I produce this book of rates and fare, which [illegible]hich force in November 1872, and is the book by w[illegible]t- servants of the company are guided in calcul[illegible]ing rates and fares. I remember a great many nati[illegible] chiefs coming to Bombay for the investiture of the Star of India by the Viceroy, and amongst others the Begum of Bhopal came. On the afternoon of the 20th November, I received a note from Colonel Osborne, the Political Agent. I cannot find it. The purport of it was that some followers of the Begum would proceed to Hurda by the mail train of the following day, and I was requested to provide accommodation for them. The note said there would be 160 followers. I telegraphed to Boree Bunder station to reserve four third-class carriages for the men and a foot-board road van for the luggage. A road van is the only carriage which, under the regulations, can accompany a mail train. (The company's regulations are put in.) The next morning some of the Begum's men came to me with a second note from Colonel Osborne. It was simply a memo. to the effect that those were the Begum's men referred to in his note of the preceding day. I called the luggage clerk, Vishwanath Chintamon, to tell the men to bring down their luggage as soon as possible. I then spoke Hindustanee very poorly, and could not understand the high Hindustanee which the men spoke. The men went away and returned between 9 and half-past 9 A.M. I saw the luggage after it had arrived at the goods platform; which is about 100 yards from the passenger platform, between the station and the level crossing. The luggage was a great deal more than I expected. It consisted of cooking pots, bundles of tents, cots, bundles and boxes. The bundles that I saw were simply tied up with a knot. Neither the bundles nor the boxes were sealed so far as I saw. Some of the boxes were tied up in a cloth, and some were uncovered. There was more luggage than could go in a road van.

The witness's evidence was not finished when the court adjourned until to-day.

FEARFUL MURDERS IN UPPER SIND.

(*Sindian.*)

Two of the most fearful murders that it has been our lot to chronicle have occurred lately in a village in the Mehur Division, about 36 miles from Mehur.

The prisoner is a nephew of the Giaubee Dera Jageerdar, with whom he had a dispute of long standing as to the ownership of some land; in prosecuting the suit in Court and incurring legal expenses the nephew outran his means. It may be mentioned that the Jagirdar has a licence for 5 firearms, but the nephew has no licence, nevertheless he possessed a gun, a double rifle, and a revolver, and was in the constant habit of going out sporting; indeed he spent most of his time in shikar.

Returning one day after no success he entered his house and seeing his young wife, he demanded her remaining jewels to raise money on; this his wife refused, whereon he drew his revolver and fired at her and wounded her. He then shot his mother-in-law who was also present, and an old servant woman who came running in, he despatched with another ball. His brother-in-law came next. He was running up to the door to see what the shots were for, when a ball from a rifle put an end to his life. He then fired again at his wife, finishing her existence, and at a man, also a member of his family, but only seriously wounding him; a maid servant who had seen the affair snatched his two little children and ran out through the back of the house to the jungle.

He then proceeded to rifle the corpses of their jewels and mounting his horse he galloped off. Along the road he pledged some jewels with different bunniahs, and proceeded straight to the Court of the Deputy Collector of Mehur.

Here he lodged a complaint of murder against his uncle the Jagirdar, who he stated with ten followers had committed the deed which he stated he saw from the jungle. However, the Deputy Collector suspecting the truth of his statements detained him and set out at once for the scene of the murder; on arrival there he surveyed the dead and had an old man and a woman who still lingered removed to the Mehur Hospital. The weapons were found as already stated in the house, freshly used, one barrel of the revolver still remaining loaded. The evidence against the nephew was overwhelming, and his ultimate fate is a matter humanly speaking beyond doubt. A question arises, what was the Mooktearkar doing to permit this man to carry openly unlicensed arms? We do trust that weak as the police arrangements are, some one will be called to account for this man's possessing arms.

It is hardly needful to add that the old Jagirdar was in no way concerned.

It appears the prisoner's object in going via Mehur was to set the Deputy Collector on the [illegible] give himself ample time to escape.

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ENTH DAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

(he Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

OT OF THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

this case was resumed before his Lord-me Special Jury.

Narayen and nine other prisoners were several counts,—Doongersey Narayen false charges against a man named n, and his partner Ismael Sett; with e evidence; and with intentionally giv-nce in judicial proceedings; and all the with abetting him in the commission of Ramnarayen Rampursad and Cooverjee he other prisoners, were also separately intentionally giving false evidence. All ppeared with the exception of three, who

and Mr. Inverarity were counsel for the Mr. Marriott represented the first pri-ranson and Mr. Lang appeared for the Mayhew and Mr. B. M. Wagle defend-

r more witnesses were examined, in cor-t the case for the prosecution was not The Court does not sit to-day, an adjourn-[illegible] for the convenience of the mem-[illegible] and the hearing of the case [illegible] (Tuesday).

[illegible] PITAL

previo[illegible]
Chauvet, French [illegible]
. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, [illegible]
olice (at Aden ... ...
maker, through New Bank of
ona Branch 100 0 0
of Kurrachee. Collections
arious persons in Scinde up
ry last... ... ... 38 0 0

Rs 74,655 8 5

ARMY FUND.

	Rs.		
previously acknowledged Rs.	5,320	2	8
collected by Lieut.-Adjt. bury of the 56th Regt., Kur-ugh New Bank of Bombay, ranch :—			
ckett	10	0	0
V. Leckie	5	0	0
E Harrison	2	8	0
F. A. Oakes	10	0	0
hiteley	1	0	0
evens	0	8	0
phy	0	4	0
ard	0	8	0
opp	0	4	0
lt...	0	4	0
m	0	4	0
mmins	0	8	0
e	0	4	0
cock	0	8	0
well	0	8	0
eman	0	8	0
nell	0	8	0
tchelor...	0	4	0
hton	0	4	0
chardson	0	8	0
rne	0	4	0
Rs.	5,354	10	8

H. MAXWELL, Honorary Secretary,
B. G. H. B. Fund.

h February 1876.

OMBAY PORT TRUST.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROGRESS REPORT No 1.

The Secretary of State having, by his despatch to e Viceroy, dated 18th February 1875, decided that e first dock, to be built by the Trustees, should be the Elphinstone Estate, Tenders for the works were vited by public advertisement.

The advertisement for the Dredging Plant appeared the 21st June 1875, and the tenders were opened the Stores Committee, India Office, on 5th July 875.

The Tender of Messrs. J. & G. Rennie, of London, r the Dredger was accepted on the 7th July 1875, d that firm is bound to have it ready for sea on the h April 1876.

The engines and machinery of the Dredger are in advanced state, and the Hull was launched from the uilders' yard at Greenwich on the 28th January 1876 is named the Teredo.

The Dredger is a vessel 160 ft. in length between the erpendiculars, 29 ft. moulded breadth, and 10 ft. deep; nnage about 638 tons O. M. It has compound sur-ce condensing engines of 300 Indicated Horse Power, d is intended to dredge 500 tons per hour at any depth om between 6½ to 32 ft. under water, and be able to rew itself along at five miles per hour. The well is be closed for the voyage, and the vessel temporarily gged as a three-masted schooner, it is to proceed by eam and sail from London to Bombay, via the Suez anal.

Messrs. Rennie's price is as follows, viz :—

Dredger, complete	£22,600
Spare Gear and Stores	1,400
Navigating	2,800
Total... ...	£26,800

The following instalments have been paid by the cretary of State up to last postal advices, viz :—

1875, Sept. 17—Passed by Mr. Ormiston... £4,800
,, Oct. 29 do. Mr. McConnochie... 4,800
,, Dec. 9 do. do. ... 4,800
£14,400

I expect that a further instalment of £4,800 has been id by this time.

It is possible the Dredger may be here before the W. Monsoon bursts, but it is a nip between the gales the Vernal Equinox in the Bay of Biscay and the uth West Monsoon in the Arabian Sea; there is, erefore, an uncertainty [illegible] to the date of arrival, as should not like to tr[illegible] a vessel at sea in heavy eather.

The tender of Messrs. John Elder & Co., of Glas-w, for three hopper barges was accepted on the 7th ly 1875, and that firm is bound to have them ready r sea on the 7th April 1876.

The Barges by last report are nearly completed, and expect shortly to hear that they are launched with gines on board.

These barges are 145 ft. in length between the per-ndiculars, 25 feet moulded breadth, and 12 ft. deep; nage about 438 tons O. M. They have compound rface condensing engines of 180 Indicated Horse ower, and are each intended to carry 9,240 cubic eet, which is equal to about 462 tons, of dredged aterial; they are to have single screws and are to team at a speed of eight miles an hour; the hoppers re to be closed for the voyage to hold coal, and he vessels are to be temporarily rigged as three-masted schooners; they will proceed by steam and ail from Glasgow to Bombay, via the Suez Canal.

Messrs. Elder's price is as follows, viz :—

Hopper Barges	3 @ £8,734	=	£26,202
Spare Gear	3 @ 30	=	90
Navigating	3 @ 1,736	=	5,208
			£31,500

The following instalments have been paid by the ecretary of State up to last postal advices :—

1875, August 30—Passed by Mr. Ormiston. £5,258-8-0
October 22 do. Mr. McConnochie... 5,258-8-0
£10,516-16-0

I expect other instalments will be soon due, if indeed hey are not paid by this time.

The remarks in para. 8 as to the navigation of the Dredger apply to the barges, except that these are much better sea boats; when the hoppers are open, hey cannot be swamped.

Mr. McConnochie, C. E., is acting for me during my bsence in inspecting the Dredging Plant, passing nsalments, and otherwise. He has under his orders Mr. D. Nicolson, Mechanical Engineer, who is con-stantly occupied either at Blackfriars, Greenwich, or Glasgow, as occasion requires, inspecting the hulls and machinery.

A diving bell and pumps have been purchased from he B. B. & C. I. Railway Company at a cost of Rs. 3,489-11-0, including carriage to the Bunder. The ir hose has been ordered from England through Mr. McConnochie; the bell will be fitted up on barge No. 42. It will operate at first in clearing away a lot of ballast from what is known as the "Raleigh Shoal," off the Dolphin Light, and afterwards in learing away stones and rocks in the narrows of the Southern Channel.

The contract for the masonry was advertised in the English papers on the 11th May 1875, and in the Indian papers on the 10th June 1875. The tenders were lodged in Bombay on 19th August 1875, and were opened by the Trustees on the same day.

The tender of Messrs. Glover and Co. was accepted on the 4th November 1875. Should the Harbour Frontage wall for 1,000 ft. in length at the north end not to built, they bind themselves to complete the works by the 5th November 1878; but if it be ordered, then, by the 5th May 1879. This point and that of the exact line of entrances are still open.

The work is to be paid for on actual quantities at a Schedule of Prices; the estimated quantities at Messrs. Glover's rates for the slant entrance, exclusive of the 1,000 ft. of wall above referred to, make a total of Rs. 28,34,250-1-0; inclusive of the 1,000 ft. of wall, it is Rs. 32,36,557-7-0. For the square entrance and the whole of the Harbour Frontage wall it is Rs. 31,98,987-3-0.

Messrs. Glover & Co. commenced work on the 5th November 1875. Their first operation was to shut out the tide by forming an earthen dam across the entrances; the material for which was brought from the Trustees' quarry at Elephanta in the Trustees bargeshired by the contractors. The sluice, which is 5 ft. square, was closed on the 9th January 1876. The dam appears now to be firm and the water can be kept down to about 7·700· which in 3ft. 4 in. under mean water level outside. The pitching of the slopes is not done yet.

The main dam was commenced on the 3rd January 1876; it is to be an earthen mound deposited in the Harbour to shut out the tide from the entrance works and walls of Harbour Frontage. Material for 200 ft. in length out of about 1,250 ft. has been tipped and the face is being puddled.

The timbering of trenches for the dock walls, called in the specification the "Minor Dams," was commenced on the 20th December 1875, but much progress could not be effected till the tide was excluded from the site of the dock; at present five minor dams each 100ft. [illegible] length, are in progress, and the excavation therein [illegible] on an average 9 ft., and in one it is 16 ft. deep. [illegible] terial is carted to Mody Bay, and deposited [illegible] ards completing that reclamation. The greater [illegible] timber for these dams is fir and larch from [illegible], and is shipped at Venice in P. & O. steamers passing through the Suez Canal. About 1,300 tons have already arrived.

About 6,000 face stones and 2,000 brass of rubble are on the ground; also a quantity of Portland cement, Aden pumice, and lime.

The Mortar Mills are being fitted up.

Seven European Foremen, experienced in dock-works, are now employed on the works; also the following :—

Men ....[illegible].......	2,742	
Women ....[illegible]....	152	
Boys ....[illegible]....	50	
		2,944
Barg[illegible].........		15
C[illegible].........		232
[illegible].........		32

[illegible] being supplied by Me[illegible] McConnochie in-tend[illegible] time to inspect half o[illegible] I have ordered the st[illegible] be of granite instead o[illegible]

The fou[illegible] honours, on the 11th [illegible] the Prince of Wales.

[illegible] ineer.

Bombay, 2nd [illegible]

Excerpts from [illegible] of the Trustees of the [illegible] the 17th instant.

Read letter from the [illegible] ervator, dated 1st February, forwarding an [illegible] on from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. on be[illegible] of the Anchor Line of Steamers for permission to lay down a mooring for the special use of the Anchor Line Steamers, or that the Trustees will lay down a monrimg which the Anchor [illegible] n always rent.

[illegible] e Deputy Conservator states that if permission is [illegible] n to the Anchor Line to lay down a mooring, it [illegible] uld only be on condition that it be always occupied [illegible] their steamers.

[illegible] Read minutes of Members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee on the subject.

Resolution.—The Anchor Line and other regular Lines who may apply for them should be allowed to put down their own moorings at such berths as may be selected for them by the Master Attendant, on condition that the moorings be removed at any time on receiving from the Trustees a month's notice. And that if the moorings shall be unoccupied at any time for two weeks, then the Deputy Conservator may be at liberty to use them for any other vessels arriving in the harbour.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 26th January, bringing to notice the impure state of the water in the tank at Kennery and suggesting that it be cleaned.

Read report thereon by the Chief Engineer, dated 7th February. He estimates the cost of emptying the tank at Rs. 1,000, and the cost of constructing a filter and pure water well at Rs. 500.

Resolution.—The tank should be cleaned out and the filter made at the Chief Engineer's estimate of cost. The amount should be provided for out of the Budget allotment for contingencies.

Read Government Resolution No. 184, dated 11th February, suggesting that as Elephanta is not considered a suitable locality for a magazine in which to store merchants gunpowder, and as the Military Department cannot spare the Tank Bunder Magazine; the Trustees erect a magazine on some unfrequented part of their foreshore.

Read report by Land Committee recommending, because of the probability that a magazine would not yield a remunerative return on its cost, and because the Municipality have the power of licensing buildings elsewhere for the storage of ammunition; that the provision of any additional magazine accommodation that may be required, be left Government.

Resolution.—The report of the Land Committee is approved.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR.

The following is an abstract of the report of this Fund for the year 1875. The operations of the Fund are conducted entirely by the Pastor and some of the members of the Girgaum Mission Church. A portion of the donation given by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales for charitable purposes in Bombay was granted to this institution, which is one deserving of much support. As will be noticed, every effort is made to prevent the Fund being imposed upon.

This Fund was suggested on the 21st November 1871, and has now been in active operation for four years.

2. Its *aim* is to relieve deserving European and Eurasian poor, who, from sickness or want of employment, often need *temporary* help.

3. Its *mode* of relief is by tickets for bread, rice, and wood. Tea is occasionally given, and, in emergent cases, rent is paid; but *no money* is given, except under special circumstances. Where there is a fair prospect of employment elsewhere, railway fares are paid, a ticket being secured at the station.

4. Each case is *visited* before relieved, and every particular obtained, and a printed form filled up; one question is—"Any relief elsewhere?" This fact of visiting each case has protected the Fund from much imposition.

5. *Relief* given has been as under during the year 1875 :—

Bread	Loaves	4,209
Rice	lbs.	2,852
Wood	bundles	5,505

Rents and money grants have amounted to... Rs. 261 1 0
Fares by railway and boat .... ,, 350 5 0

6. Under the head of "Fares by Railway," &c., are the following particulars :—

Calcutta	4	Tanna	1
Poona	6	Lahore	2
Bhosawul	2	Dhoolia............	1
Mogul Serai	[illegible]	Travancore	1
Mangalore	[illegible]	Allahabad	2
Sehore	1	Kurrachee	2
Madras	2	Egutpoora	1
Hyderabad, Deccan.	2	Cochin	1
Benares	1		

7. Many have adopted this Fund as a medium of relief, and have refused to give money to those who go from house to house. The Committee will attend to any case sent to them, and desire that it should be again stated that if through this Fund, or some such channel, relief were given, much waste and imposition would be avoided.

8. The Committee meet every Thursday morning from 7 to 9 o'clock, when all applicants are expected to attend, and consists of—

The Revd. T. K. Weatherhead,
Captain G W Oldham,
Major A. W Shewell,
Colonel J. W. White,

Mr. J. Carpenter,
,, H. King,
,, A. King,

Assisted by Mr. Kopke, the City Missionary, who affords invaluable information and assistance.

9. Arrangements have been made with the keeper of an eating-house, to supply two meals a day to those who, having no dwelling-place, would find a ticket to be of no use; this has been of great service. One of the members of Committee also procures and supplies the provisions, the bread contract being given to a baker; a better quality of food is thus ensured, and the Contractor's profits are saved to the Fund.

10. During this year the Fund has been more thoroughly organized, and is in much better working order than in previous years.

11. The receipts of the Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,580-15-4 and the disbursements to Rs. 1,478-11-1.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ART-GALLERY IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHOOL OF ART AT CALCUTTA.

MINUTE BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, DATED 15TH FEBRUARY 1876.

In my Minute of the 14th January last, regarding the general administration of Bengal, I had occasion to write the following remarks :—

"The School of Art at Calcutta for natives is now attracting some pupils, the attendance having much increased within the last two years. All the students are anxious to qualify themselves in drawing, many of them show a fair aptitude; and some of them evince considerable ability in painting, especially in portraiture. After leaving the school many find employment in lithography or engraving, and it is hoped that the demand for this kind of artistically skilled labour will increase.

"We are endeavouring to establish an art-gallery in connection with the institution, to be filled with copies of good pictures in Europe, the importance of such a gallery for the enlightenment of the native youth is manifest.

"There is a great want of even the most rudimentary training in art among the native youth generally. The art culture, once indigenous in the country, has for the most died out in the course of ages, and nothing new has been substituted. It were much to be desired that inexpensive pictures, engravings, and other illustrative works, should be largely introduced in the schools of all descriptions, so that the eyes of the young might become accustomed to the observation of what is beautiful in the form and the colour of all objects."

I have now to record what has been, and is being done for the enlargement of the School of Art, and for the establishment of an art-gallery in connection with the school.

In such a place as Calcutta the establishment of an art-gallery must be interesting from any and every point of view. But the interest is heightened when the gallery can be the means of daily instruction; will become a lecture-room for classes of native students; may impart additional vigour to an institution designed to elevate the taste, refine the skill, and enlighten the ideas of the native youth who are learning art as a means of livelihood; and may thus serve an important educational purpose.

Fortunately we have been able to secure the occupation of three buildings (at Boitakhana, in continuation of Bow Bazaar,) immediately adjacent to the School of Art, which buildings are being rapidly prepared by the Public Works Department for the reception of pictures. Some paintings have been presented to the institution by His Excellency the Viceroy; others have been purchased for this purpose by the Government of Bengal; many also have been promised to be lent for temporary exhibition in the gallery by native chiefs and gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned the Maharaja of Burdwan, the Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, the Raja Hurendra Krishna, the Raja Sutyanund Ghosaul, the zemindar of Paikpara and others; also copies are being made from private pictures now in Calcutta; one picture, too, has been presented by Mr. Palmer. It is probable that other native gentlemen, owners of good pictures, may see fit to lend their works, either to be copied or to be exhibited for a time, until pictures shall arrive for permanent deposit in the gallery. We have ordered a few copies from works of old masters, by Signor Pompignoli of Florence, which are expected to arrive shortly. We have purchased Colonel Hyde's collection of electrotypes from ancient Greek coins in the British Museum.

If original pictures of merit in Europe shall prove to be expensive beyond our means, we may hope to obtain comparatively inexpensive copies of such works which shall give to the native youth an idea of men and things in Europe, both as regards the present and the past.

Another object of the institution would be to set before the Native youth a vivid and comprehensive representation of all that is most instructive and attractive in the extraordinary varied features of India, chiefly as regards natural scenery, architectural remains, national costume, and ethnological features. For such a purpose signal advantages are available, and ought to be forthcoming.

It will not be difficult to collect plan drawings of great engineering works in all parts of the world. It would be hard to imagine anything better calculated to improve the minds of native youth than the sight of such a collection.

Some specimens of statutary, and especially castes of antique works, will, we hope, be obtained.

It is hoped that the gallery may be sufficiently ready by the middle of March to be opened for the classes and the students of the School of Art. His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to be present at the inauguration. The interest which the Viceroy has taken in projects of this description was evinced by his speech at the opening of the Art Exhibition at Calcutta in December 1874.

If any one shall be kindly disposed to render assistance by sending any work of art to the institution, the work will be taken charge of by the Principal of the School of Art, Mr. H. Locke.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,00
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,00

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BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran, TERMS—MODERATE.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL.

BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

3RD DECEMBER, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—As I have disposed of the last parcel of TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOZEN of CHAMPAGNE, I shall be glad to have a fresh reserve of THREE HUNDRED DOZENS of the same quality, or if you have anything superior I shall like to taste it.

You will be so good as to reserve it till I give you instructions, as some of it will be for Her Majesty's Service, some for the Prince of Wales, and for other members of the Royal Family. I possibly may not take it all in the course of the year 1876, but I shall no doubt dispose of it in different cellars during 1876, and the first six months of the year following.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

Messrs. WACHTER & Co.,
Epernay and London.

The patronage accorded to our friends' Brand affords abundant proof of the superiority of their wine. We have to date not been able to keep pace with the demand for it but regular shipments are now coming forward.

Price in bond Qts. Rs. 42
Pints per 2 dozen. Rs. 44

An order for 3 Cases, accompanied by cash, carries ten per cent. discount off Bond Prices,

Special Terms to Trade, Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA. [illegible] D.
CUTLER, PALMER & C[illegible]

FOR SALE.

JUST to hand, ex S. S. PRECURSE[illegible] UR, a few cases of well-known and much appreciated— [illegible]

	Qts.	Pts.
FREMINET FILS' DRY CHAMPAGNE ...at	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
DUKE D'ALBUQUERQUE DRY SHERRY.at	,, 16	

L. SIBILLE & C[illegible] o.,
23, Apollo [illegible] Street.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THE Undersigned have received a CONS[illegible] IGN-MENT of the following first-class WINES from [illegible] the Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :— [illegible] Quarts.

HERMITAGE (a Red Wine)	............Rs. 11 per dozen	[illegible]	,,
Do.	Vintage of 1865............ ,, 16 ,,		,,
CHASSELAS (a White Wine)	.... ,, 11 ,,		,,
Do.	Vintage of 1865............ ,, 16 ,,		

GRINDLAY, GROOM & [illegible] Co.
Bo[illegible] bay.

20th December, 1875.

[illegible] ALE

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR S[illegible]

at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

Pere Labet St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per do[illegible]
St. Estephe ,, ...	,, 10	,,
Chateau St. Julien	,, 10	,,
Chateau Margeaux	,, 10	,,
Chateau de Frands (H. & C. Balaresque).	,, 14	,,
Les Canons (do.)	,, 16	,,
Chateau St. Julien........	,, 16	,,
Chateau Leoville (H. & C. Balaresque)	,, 22	,,
Do. (Poyferre)	,, 22	,,
Chateau Lafitte (H. & C. Balaresque).....	,, 26	,,

HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE, [illegible] pints.
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer...	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.	Rs. 9 per doz. ,,
Geisenheimer	,, 18 ,,	
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,,	,, 13 8
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	,, 20 ,,	
Hockheimer........	,, 24 ,,	
Rudesheimer	,, 26 ,,	
Marcobrunner	,, 30 ,,	
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,	

CHAMPAGNE. [illegible] doz. pts.

Carte Blanche......	Rs. 25 per doz. qts.	
Eugene Clicquot...	,, 40 ,,	Rs. 22 8 per [illegible] ,,
Extra dry Champagne........	,, 40 ,,	,, 22 8

[illegible] en quarts.

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's. .... Rs. 5 per do[illegible] n quarts.

BRANDY. [illegible] ins.

COGNAC (MULLER FRERES).....Rs. 20 per doz[illegible]
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS... ,, 24 per doz. [illegible]

VOLKART BROTH[illegible] ERS,
Bombay, Rampart R[illegible] w, Fort.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZ[illegible]" PRESS

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seve Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every q[illegible] of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

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PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

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Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of 288 Soorka Mauritius sugar at Carnac Bunder.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of Sett Hajee Jukuria Hajee Ahmed, and on account of the underwriters, ex Ship Luisa' 288 bags Mauritius sugar.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF the effects of the late Lieut.-Col M. W. PARKER, Bombay Staff Corps.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Company will, under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, sell by Public Auction at their rooms the Effects of the late Lieut.-Colonel M. W. Parker, Bombay Staff Corps, consisting of a small pocket pistol in case, opera glass, full and undress military uniforms, field officer's sword and belt, wearing apparel, air-tight uniform case, portmanteaus, trunks, reading books, and sundry other articles.

ALSO.

A very handsome Bay Arab Charger.

A first rate mounted officer's saddle and bridle with holster and saddle cloth complete.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, plated articles, few dozens of choice plants, &c., at No. 37, Napier Road, Upper Colaba.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

All the handsome household furniture, glass, crockery, and plated ware, dining, drawing and bed room furniture, lamps, carpets, &c. The property of Major G. Budd, Royal Artillery (proceeding to Europe.)

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnutwood and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glass ware, splendid pier glasses with console tables, a first rate rosewood grand square Piano by "Schiedmayer and Sochne," a first class English built barouche by "Laurie and Marner," a pair of handsome grey Australian carriage horses, a Bay Australian brougham horse, a fine collection of choice plants, valuable law and miscellaneous books, &c., at No. 43, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd and THURSDAY, the 24th, inst, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instruted to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Advocate General, the same comprises a set of rich engraved vine leaf pattern-glass ware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, ice pitcher, waiter, butter pot, a set of best electroplated shell pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, handsome fish eating knives and forks in cases for 12 persons, best cutlery, &c., handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 8 persons, sideboard, dining room chairs, dumb waiter, handsome pier. sofa and card tables, handsome English easy and drawing room chairs, large divan couches, a pair of splendid pier glasses in rich gilt frames, handsome English ottoman, a first class rosewood grand square piano by "Schiedmayer and Sochne" in excellent order, a handsome plated 4 light hanging solar lamp made to order, rich table ornaments and vases, firstrate chromolithographs and engravings in rich gilt and maple frames, writing tables, book shelves, chiffonier, whatnot, handsome marble and gilt clocks English iron and richly carved four post bedsteads, camp cots reclining couches, handsome dressing and washing tables, toilet, and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, China, camphorwood coat press, clothes baskets, towel horses, firstrate iron safe on stand, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of valuable ferns, orchids, and rare plants in tubs and pots, valuable Law and Miscellaneous books, &c., &c.

At 2 P. M. on the first day of sale."

A first class English built barouche, built by the celebrated makers "Laurie and Marner."

A pair of very handsome grey Australian carriage horses,

A handsome Bay Australian Brougham horses, sets of best English plated mounted single and double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst., at 6-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and procelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Dr. T. G. HEWLETT.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a grand square piano, &c., at No 17, Love Lane, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of R. P. BRUNTON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton sweeping, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station Boree Bunder,

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st of March at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place a large quantity of grain, brass pots, dyeroots, dry chillies, [illegible] tton sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st February [illegible]

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition, to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

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AGENT IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

[illegible] SIX OF THESE USEFU[illegible] DERED BY THE GOVERN[illegible] USE IN C[illegible]

ADVERTISING AT RA[illegible]

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among [illegible] her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

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SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE received a very choice selection of ALUMINIUM GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of LOCKETS, CHAINS, WATCH-GUARDS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS, &c.

Also some very fine PICTURES, Mounted and Framed, in real English Gold Frames.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

THORPE & Co. receive Monthly Supplies of all the NEW SHAPES, from the best Makers only, LIGHT and DURABLE HATS, in

BLACK DRESS.
DRAB SHELL.
BLACK STIFF FELT, low round crown.
BLACK STIFF FELT, high round crown.
BLACK STIFF FELT, high square crown.

BLACK FELT SOFT.
BLACK FELT SOFT, with wire brim.
WHITE FELT SOFT, with wire brim.
BROWN FELT SOFT, with wire brim.
TWEED TRAVELLING and SMOKING CAPS

HAWKS' REGULATION HELMETS.
ELLWOODS' REGULATION HELMETS.
ELLWOOD'S HUNTING HELMETS, low Crown White.
ELLWOOD'S HUNTING HELMETS, low Crown Brown Flax.

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SECRETARIES and AGENTS beg to inform Members that they have on Sale at the Stores—

Almonds and Raisins.
Bacon, in cut and in tin.
Biscuits, in great variety.
Brushes—Clothes, Shoe, Nail, and Tooth.
Bon Bons.
Cheese—Cheddar, Gloucester, and Stilton.
Confectionery.
Candied Peel.
Candles.
Chocolate Menier.
Crackers.
Cigars.
Cartridges, Loaded, Blue and Green.
Figs.
Flavouring Essences.
Fuits in Spirits.
Golden Syrup.
Hams.
Herrings, Cured, Kippered, and à la Sardine.
Herbs, dried.
Harness Polish.
Jams.
Jellies.
Kid Reviver.
Milk, condensed Swiss and English.
Marmalade.
Normandy Pippins.
Potted Meats, Fish, and Game.
Plum Puddings.
Pickles, Capt. White's and others
Perfumery in great variety.
Plate Powder.
Soups.
Sauces.
Sausages.
Salmon, Fresh and Pickled.
Spices.
Truffles.
Tongues.
Tart Fruits.
Tobacco, Bird's Eye, Latakia, and Honey De .
Vegetables.
Vinegar, Malt and Tarragon.
Whisky, Scotch.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID G[illegible] ES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pai[illegible]

LADIES' OWN MATERI[illegible] MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING OR[illegible] Y ATTEN[illegible]

Orders from Out-st[illegible] tions promptly [illegible] uted.

ARRIVAL OF NEW [illegible] ND VARIE[illegible] OCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STICH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING C[illegible]
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

The Largest, Cheapest, and most [illegible]
Assortment of Millinery i[illegible]

MRS. L[illegible]

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKE[illegible]

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to annou[illegible]
has just received a choice and fashionab[illegible]
consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trim[illegible]
new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "[illegible]
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—[illegible]
White Scarves and Dress Neckties."
Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—[illegible]

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL[illegible]
"WEDDING AND MOURNING [illegible]
UXBRI[illegible]
NO. 7, CHURC[illegible]

BOURNE A[illegible]
PHOTOGR[illegible]
No. 10, RAMPA[illegible]
(Near the [illegible]
CALC[illegible]
STUDIO [illegible]

Messrs BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S collection of [illegible]
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cas[illegible]
Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylo[illegible]

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 lar[illegible]
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—The above volume [illegible]
CO[illegible]

[illegible] raits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the small[illegible]
[illegible] ARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, [illegible]
[illegible] riety always in stock.
[illegible] 1st 1875.

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FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artifi[illegible] nourishment for Infants. It is equally adapted for Ad[illegible] patients in all stages of enfeebled digestion; and has been [illegible] means of saving many lives when no other food could be [illegible] tained. Its great medical value in native practice where [illegible] BIG'S Extract is objected to has been pointed out by a [illegible] known physician.

Sole Agents for India,
D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYN[illegible]

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that t[illegible] only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

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Have given rapid relief in the following complaints whe[illegible] other remedies have been ineffectual :—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.
Loss of Voice. Asthma, &c.
Pulmonary Affections.
Lumbago.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.
Indigestion.
Nervous Deafness.
Rheumatism.
Local Paralysis.
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Gout.
Bilious and Liver Compla[illegible]
Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

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CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, with safe all round, either flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immense variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to show a portrait, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELET flexible jointed, like the "Cuirass" Bracelet No. 170. When open, laying flat. Many patterns, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These are very fashionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We have them of Plain Gold Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 to 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 80 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with Pearls, Coral, Turquoises, and small Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, &c., and often decorated with enamel in colours. from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable Diamonds and other precious stones, including choice Pink Coral and Pearls, fine enamel, &c., from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000.

SECRET PORTRAIT BRACELETS, opening to show from 1 to 5 portraits. When shut, the portraits are perfectly concealed. In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in Diamonds, Rs. 650.

"SOUVENIR" BRACELETS. The design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a Book Locket. In all Gold, Rs. 250; in Gems, Rs. 400.

GOLD CABLE CHAIN BRACELETS, massive looking, hollow, with Locket Pendants, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

Sketches and Price List upon Application.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD,

QUBIT TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E London, June 1875.—The late Firm of YARROW & HEDLEY having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches see *Berwick Advertiser* June 30th 18[illegible] in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. ROBERT MCKENDRICK (for 12 years Manager of Engineers with Messrs C. Powas & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and intend to carry on under the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co., so that our Customers must feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed support.

My Firm have secured the following monopolies :—

1. The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon, "Hedley's" Principle whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught, of water, as the propelling power is under the centre, of the bilge—easy turning without a rudder—and Racing prevented.
2. The manufacture of "Cooper and Sterne's" Patent Rotary Engines, with the privilege of making and fitting same, which may be adapted for small Pleasure Steamers at great reduction in p[illegible]
3. "Hedley's" Paten[illegible] Hydraulic Boat Lowering and Hoisting Appa[illegible] tus (No. 4252) whereby Boats and Launches may be speedily and safely lowered in cases of emergency at sea or for landing Mails and Passengers where large Vessels are prevented going near the shore.

ROBERT HEDLEY.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS